HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Horaby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 259— BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		
13 ,,	RANCHI ..	NALDERAx ..	11,430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		15,993
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,602
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		10,902
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,568
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,227
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	16,619
1927			11,089
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	16,585
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		20,847
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	11,430
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		10,940
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	16,657
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		20,830
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	16,500
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		10,918
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,619
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		15,993
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..		16,585
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		16,602
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		7,952
2 April	NARKUNDAx		11,430
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,227
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		10,602
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		16,500
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		20,847
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	16,619
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		10,941
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	16,585
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		20,837
			11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

q Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan	
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.	
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan	
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia	
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan	
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia	
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan	
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia	
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan	
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia	

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MABU	5214	26 Oct.	
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC: ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel, No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
1st Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf	
5th ,,	VAROSA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,559-13-1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Karachi	Quetta
Cawnpore	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—**C. MACDONALD & Co.,**
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus. t
A ... R3863

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3901

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

IMPORT FIRM invites application for appointment as SALESMAN in Sundries, Metals, (ALL KINDS) and Paper. Apply giving full particulars and qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27610

WANTED—A fully trained NURSE on Rs. 40—50 p.m. and a trained COMPOUNDER on Rs. 25—35 p.m. for the Dufferin Hospital Saugor, C. P. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., in your own handwriting.
A 27609

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

EDUCATIONAL.

THOROUGH Training imparted in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, Opp: Lloyds Bank. Moderate fees. Success Guaranteed.
M R3903

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

POWER OF MANHOOD!—Don't neglect weakened or lost power of manhood. GAXIE TONIC PILLS and GAXIE TONIC OIL will do wonders. A boon to the disappointed and invaluable to the distressed. Complete outfit for Rs. 5/14. Packing and Postage extra. All correspondence strictly confidential. Order to-day, THE GAXIE MANUFACTURING CO., P O Box 71, Bombay.
T R3906

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS, 1926.

RETURN TICKETS at 1 1|2 fares will be issued for all classes of passengers from and to Bombay during the Divali Holidays. For particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations.

H. P. BALL
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th October, 1926.
27508

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

SRI KOLAYATJI MELA 1926.

DURING the period of the ensuing Mela at Sri Kolayatji from the 15th to 19th November, inclusive, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Sri Kolayatji and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz.:

Rs. 5-11-0 for the Second Class.
Rs. 1-9-0 for the Third Class.

Intermediate class tickets will not be issued.

Extra pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji as required to meet the rush; the time table of trains between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Sri Kolayatji for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper classes may be secured by application to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 11th November but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

Reserved accommodation in 3rd class will not be provided.

For the convenience of pilgrims, a temporary Booking Office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for the outward journey to Sri Kolayatji on the day of issue only and for the return journey from Sri Kolayatji on any day up to 21st November.

R. D. CONNELL
Traffic Superintendent
Bikaner State Railway.
Bikaner, dated 1st November, 1926.
27600

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 1st November, 1926, a Mixed Steam and Electric Service will run on the Suburban Main Line between Victoria Terminus and Thana The timings remaining practically the same as at present.

The Harbour Branch Train Service to Kurla, Thana and Bandra will continue to run as at present.

H. G. KELLY,
Ag: Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 29th October, 1926.
27603

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN GULLY FLUSHING ENGINES in good order. Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. Part offers will be accepted.

Form of specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required

(Sd/) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
27590
Bombay, 29th October, 1926

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG HOUSE,
CALCUTTA, 27th October, 1926.

To

THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Gentlemen,

WE have to inform you that the Railway Board have intimated to the Company that they will not be in a position to order any Standard Broad Gauge Wagons for Indian Railways during the year ending March 31st, 1928, and possibly for the year ending March, 31st, 1929, but negotiations are proceeding with Government, and if the proposals made by your Board are accepted it is expected that the results during this period will not compare unfavourably with the results for the year ending March 31st, 1926, and the results anticipated for the year ending March 31st, 1927.

On completion of these negotiations with Government a further statement will be issued to the shareholders without delay.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents
27606

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th of October from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

C. S. NO. 570 OF 1926.

HAJEE DADA NOOR MAHOMED SAIT and Brothers .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) OOSMAN LATIFF SAIT,
(2) ABDUR RAHIMAN SAIT,
Carrying on business under the name and style of "Oosman Latiy and Co. Defendants.

THE defendants abovenamed are required to take notice that this suit has been instituted against them for recovery of Rs. 19,312/11/9 and that by an order made on the 20th October, 1926, notice of this suit was directed to be given to them by advertisement in two issues of this paper returnable by the 20th December, 1926 and that if they fail to appear and file their written statement, a decree will be made exparte.

N. T. SHAMANNA
Attorney for Plaintiff
303, Esplanade Row,
George Town, Madras.
27607

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

THE next GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd December, 1926. Applications must be received by the undersigned before Thursday, the 18th November, 1926. Syllabus and application forms will be sent on request. Copies of last year's question papers are sold at Re. 1-2-0 per copy.

R. V. SARNIS,
University Library, Bombay 1.
27605

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of T. B. SAPRE in the Will written Trivikram Bricaji Saphare, late in the employ of G.I.P. Railway, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a widower ..... Deceased.

Udhav Sitaram Sapre also known as Saphare owner of Typewriting Firm residing at Jitekar's Chawl Thakurdwar Bombay and Govindrao Mahadev Kajarekar clerk in Khatao Makanji Mills, residing at Moosa Building, Jacob Circle, outside the Fort, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants—two of the executors, named in the abovenamed deceased's Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

Messrs. UDHAV SITARAM SAPRE AND GOVIND MAHADEV KAJAREKAR,
The Petitioners-in-person.
27604

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 BALES AMERICAN SINDH COTTON AND ABOUT 400/500 BALES LOOSE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY the 2nd instant sell by public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at H shed Princes Dock on account and risk of the concerned.

Ex S. S. "City if Harvard".

About 350 bales American Sindh cotton and about 400/500 blaes loose cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF GOLD COINS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a very rare and unique collection of gold coins, consisting of:—

1 very rare old unique Religious gold coin of 'Ram Tanka' of the time of Ramayen.
1 Emperor Akbar's square Gold Mohur.
1 King Charles II. 5 Guinea coin of 1684.
1 King Charles II. 2 1|2 Guinea coin of 1664.
1 King George II 5 Guinea coin of 1747.
1 King George II 2 1|2 Guinea coin of 1738.
1 King William IV 2 1|2 Guinea coin of 1823.

The above on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR WATCH-MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLED GOLD (FIVE YEARS) WRIST CYLINDER WATCHES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Victor Watch Co. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public auction at their rooms on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., (formerly of Ballard Pier and now of Empire Building, Hornby Road):—

(1890) One thousand eight hundred and ninety Rolled Gold (Five Years) Wrist Cylinder watches, in lots suitable to intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

"I'll Fight"

Betty Compson in COUNSEL for the DEFENSE

Who Starred in "Woman to Woman"
7 Reels
A Drama of a Woman's Will.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
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CRAWFORD & CO.

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Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 1st. November, 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs safes, etc.

One sweet toned grand Piano by Brinsmead. One lot regimental musical instruments, such as, clarinet, cornet, Trombone, circular and straight brass harp, musical books, pouches, drums etc. 4 Kashmir embroidered Pardahs.

By order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esq. Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Badrinarayan R. Agarwalla traded as Hiralal Badrinarayen (Insolvent):—

2 Bales of Cotton.

(2) Re: Estate of Vrajlal Jethabhoy Mehta (Insolvent):—Hats, handbags, belts, socks, brooches, pins, table, chairs show cases, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of mulls, shirtings, jacconets, nenscoks, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

5 cases contg. 49 Boxes each of one doz. Toilet Cream. (Lime Juice and Glycerine.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

The Indian Review.

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By Mr. A. Ramaiya, M.A., F.R. Econ. S.
BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN STATES
By Mr. G.S. Raghavan.
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COMPOSITION OF THE LEAGUE COUNCIL
By Mr. M.V. Subrahmanyam, M.A. LT.

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An infallible Remedy for loss of Vitality, Weakness of the Nervous System or Memory and all the evil effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Over-work. Brings a Message of Hope and Joy to the weak and exhausted.
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COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

B. C. RATE.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 15th Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1|5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 January/February.
NEW YORK.
Bank's selling T. T. 278 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 276 1/2
Bank's buying D. D. 275 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 270 1/2.
PARIS.
Bank's selling D D 1060.
Bank's buying D D 1140.
Bank's buying 3 mos 1155.
JAPAN.
Bank's selling D D 131 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 132 3/4.
HONG-KONG.
Bank's selling D D 132 1/4.
SHANGHAI.
Bank's selling D D 165 1/4.
SINGAPORE.
Bank's selling D. D. 157 1/2.
JAVA.
Bank's selling D. D. 89 5/8.
New York/London Cross Rate 4 84 3/4 29th inst.
London/Japan Cross Rate 2/0 1/4 29th inst.
London/Paris Cross Rate 152.75 29th inst.
London/Belgium Cross Rate 34/85 29th inst
London/Switzerlond Cross Rate 25 29th inst.
London/Italy Cross Rate 110.00 29th inst.
London/Prague Cross Rate 164.00 29th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready £24 13/16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward £24 9/16 29th inst
Silver New York Ready 53 1/4 cts 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 per cent. 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/8 per 29th inst.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent 3 mos 2 per cent 6 mos. 3 per cent 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1120
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	132 1/4
Shanghai	165 1/4
Japan	135 1/2
Singapore	157 1/2

Market steady

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 57/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 56/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 55/9.

London, Oct. 29.

Bar gold ready, s. 84|11 1|2.
Silver ready d. 24/13.
Silver forward d. 24/9

TONE OF SILVER.

Dull. India bought to cover sales. America offered after price had been fixed. Market closed with sellers at the rate. We do not think rise will be maintained.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Sovereigns ready 13/8/3.
Sovereigns forward 13/8/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/13/0.

Ruttonsha Wadia & Sons
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GOLD MEDALS

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1 1/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1 1/2	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 12 0
Brass English	2	55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
Copper German	3/4	57 12 0
Copper German	1	57 12 0
Copper German	1 1/4	57 12 0
Copper American	1 1/2	58 4 0
Copper American	1.3/4	58 4 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pot Klai		75 4 0
Lead country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Koger Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		53 8 0
Koger Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 to 2		57 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		58 4 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		57 12 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Ready:—21/7/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/6 at 6 p.m 21/7/6
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/7/3 at 6 p.m 21/7/3
Tone:—Market Eteady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Ready:—57/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 56/4, highest 56/7, at 6 p.m 56/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 55/8, highest 55/12, at 6 p.m. 55/11.
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 1/15.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 2/15.
Tone:—Market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 30.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 89|1.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102|6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/9.
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928 (Tax Free). Rs. 107|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/3
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114|2.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
1954 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 115|8.
1929-49 6 per cent. Municipal 104.
Tone of Market: Steady.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Fully Good Broach April/May	255½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	207
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	241½

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th October, 1926:—

Cotton	.....	842 bales.
Wheat	.....	4547 Cwts.
Linseed	.....	2427 ,,
Rape etc	.....	542 ,,
Gingellyseed	.....	1706 ,,
Poppyseed	.....	nil
Groundnuts	.....	8325 ,,
Castorseed	.....	6764 ,,
Rice	.....	1941 ,,
Myrabollams	.....	1736 ,,
Cottonseed	.....	1367 ,,
Mowraseed	.....	163 ,,
Gram	.....	310 ,,
Juwar	.....	1441 ,,
Masur	.....	nil
Barley	.....	nil
Bajri	.....	1104 ,,
Coal	.....	618 Tons

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Oct. 30.

	To-day's price
December	12.58+.18
January	12.69+.20
March	12.92+.20
May	13.16+.21
July	13.39+.21
Middling Spot	12.85+.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Oct. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 74,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 26,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct.30

	To-day's price
January	12.74+.18
March	12.88+.16
Middling Spot	12.68+.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

	To-day's closing
October	.....
November	6.80+.15
December	6.84+.16
January	6.90+.16
February	6.92+.16
March	6.96+.16
April	6.98+.16
May	7.05+.17
June	7.07+.17
July	7.13+.17
August	7.15+.16
September	7.17+.16
October	7.21+.16
Middling Spot	6.98+.13
November	7.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

	To-day's closing
October	.....
Novembre	13.19+.33
December	13.16+.32
January	13.13+.31
February	13.13+.31
March	13.13+.31
April	13.11+.31
May	13.10+.33
June	13.07+.34
July	13.05+.34
August	13.03+.32
September	13.13+.32
October	13.28+.32
Sakellaridis, F. G. F, Spot	15.05+.40
November	13.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

	To-days closing
Scinde, Good	4.75+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	5.05+.5
Scinde, Fine	5.35+.05
Bengal, Good	4.85+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.15+.05
Bengal, Fine	5.45+.05
Oomra, Good	5.60+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	5.90+.05
Oomra, Fine	6.20+.05
Broach, Good	5.45+.05
Broach, Fully Good	5.85+.05
Broach, Fine	6.25+.05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 30.

	To-day's price
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—	
Jan/Feb. shipment value	55/6.
Rozario Santa fe, per 62 1/2 lb:—	
Jan/Feb. shipment value	56/6.

Market:—More offering owing to larger world's shipments.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment buyers 58/-
Market: More offering.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Oct./Nov. shipment L'pool buyers 58/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Nov./Dec. shipment London value 59/-
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 1,325,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £17:15:0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £17/15/0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.e., ton.—
Oct./Nov. shipment offered £16/0/0.
Market:—Quiet and easier.
Linseed, Bombay, Oct./Nov. shipmoent nominal £18/½.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Nov./Dec. delivery sellers 31/1½.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan./April delivery sellers 31/3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay Oct./Nov. shipment quoted £7 3/4.
Castorseed, Bombay, Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £16.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Gold, ton:—
Oct./Nov. shipment nominal £17 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria:—
Oct./Nov. shipment quoted £19 1/4.
Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £18 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and f., Calcutta:—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 17/3.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/6.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f, Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/7.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f, Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/7-3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 30.

Silver—Market quietly steady.—
Spot 24 13/16.
Forward 24 9/16.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11½.

London, Oct. 30.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 per cent
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Oct. 30.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 25/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 30.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.38 3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12½
T.T. Brussels on London	34.86
T.T. Madrid on London	32.02
T.T. Milan on London	118.85
T.T. Berne on London	25.14
T.T. Paris on London	154.50

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Oct. 30.

Demand Bills 484.37.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Oct. 31.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustani Mill	,,	0 15 6
David Mill	,,	0 15 6
Appolo	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 0
Globe	,,	0 13 6
Rachael	,,	0 13 9
Palkhi	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mills	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mills	,,	1 0 0
1388 Tata	,,	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 9 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 5
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebancy	,,	7 10 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	3 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract Dec.
Bengal Superfine M G	220/25	.....
Bengal Fine M G	210/15	+15
Bengal F G M G	200/5	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	210/15	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	200/5	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	295	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	225/30	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	225/30	plus 23
Yeotmal Fine MG	215/20	.....
Arvi Fine M G	220/30	plus 13
Amraoti Fine M G	215/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	210 15	+3
Mulkapur Fine M G	200/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	200/5	—6
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M G	.....	.....
Muthia F G M G	.....	—19/20 Feb.
Broach Fine M G	255/60	plus 23
Broach F G M G	220/25	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	290/300	.....
Westerns Good M G	235/45	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine MG	.....	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	320/25	.....
Naysari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	.....	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	.....	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	205/10	.....

SILVER MARKET.

BOMBAY, October 30.

London Silver cable was as follows:—
"Market dull. India bought to cover sales. America offered after the price had been fixed. Market closed with sellers at the rate. We don't think the rise would be maintained."

London Spot 24 13/16d. plus. 3/8d.
London Forward 24 9-16d. plus. 3/8d.
China Exchange 25-5½.
New York Silver 53¼ cents.

The market opened with Rs. 56-3 and Rs 55-9 for 1st and 2nd settlement

The tone was "easy" in the morning as China Exchange opened a bit lower at 2s.—4 3/4d. Shanghai Exchange rose in the afternoon to 2s.—5½d.; hence, there was some buying by the "Bull" Speculator; the market improved and the rates closed with a "steady" tone as follows:—

1st Settlement: Rs 56-7
2nd Settlement: Rs. 55-11.

GOLD "EASY."

The Gold Market was "easy" and quoted at about Rs. 21-7-9, owing to the sterling exchange being higher at about 1s., to 5 27/32d

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—CONFIDENCE INCREASING; STEADY.

LOCAL:—BETTER UNDERTONE.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

October 29

Private Cable Advices:—

"Think prices have touched about bottom for the time. Holding movement taken definite shape, affecting general feeling."

"Steady Mill buying".

"Weekly weather rather favourable but larger crop seems discounted. Good buying orders here slightly below market."

"May New York highest 1301 (10-21 a.m.)"

Lowest 12-90 (1-04 p.m.)"

"No precipitation, much warmer."

"Cotton advanced on favorable Liverpool cables, and favourable spotmarkets, but later declined on bearish week-end statistics."

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

Yesterday American markets exhibited a steadies tone and New York futures closed at a further advance of 7 to 13 points.

On Monday the Department of Agriculture has issued an estimate of the crop as on the 18th Inst. at 17,454,000 Bales as against their previous report of 16,627,000 bales. Comparative crops.

AREA YIELD AND CROP.

(000 omitted.).

	Planted.	Picked.	Yield.	Crop.
1916.	36,052	34,985	156.6	11,450
1917.	34,925	33,841	159.7	11,302
1918.	37,207	36,008	159 6	12,041
1919.	35,133	33,566	161.5	11,421
1920.	37,043	30,509	124 5	7,953
1922.	34,016	33,036	141.3	9,761
1923.	38,709	37,130	130.6	10,139
1924.	42,641	41,360	157.4	13,628
1925.	48,090	46,053	167.2	16,086
1926.	48,898	47,207	*184.8	*17 454

* Based on Oct. 18th report.

The ginning report published the same day stated that 8,722,000 Bales had been ginned uptill 18th Oct.

It is becoming increasingly evident that cotton is developing into a two-sided proposition. No other inference can be drawn from the action of the market in making more than a complete recovery from the break caused by last Monday's Bureau Report pointing probably the largest American crop on record.

Any discussion of price tendencies in cotton at this time involves a cleavage between the economic and technical aspects of the problem. It requires no special gift to arrive at the conclusion that cotton around 12 cents per lb. is relatively cheap. However for the time being the price of cotton is being determined not so much by its intrinsic value as by the excess of the hedge selling pressure over investment and trade buying.

Impressive investment buying is noticed at every new low level together with trade buying, checking market from a rapid fall under pressure of South selling at the moment and ruling prices are generally looked upon as a safe investment basis even if market should go temporarily lower.

However any substantial advance in the near is also unliksly because it will induce free offerings of actual cotton, with less demand from the spinners as the trade in many parts of the world and particularly in Lancashire is not very bright.

To us, it appears that at present it is a trading market showing little possibility of any important change in prices in the near future, in view of heavy movement of actual cotton on one side and extensive holding movement supported by banks and big financial interests on the other, so a scalping business on the Bull side in weak moments seems to be the only one advisable at this level.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a further advance in America, the local market opened for Broach April|May at Rs. 253 1/2 and advance to Rs.254 1/4 on buying by commission houses; but eased off to 253 3/4 on offices selling and the market ruled steady throughout in the Marwari Bazar sessions finally closing as under.

Near is also unlikely because it will induce Bazar sessions finally closing as under:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach				
Apl-May	253	254 1-4	252 1-4	253 1-2
Oomra				
Dec-Jan.	234	235	234	235 1
Bengal				
Dec-Jan.	204	200	204	204 1-2

SEWREE

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach				
Apl-May	255 1-2	255 1-2	254 1-4	255 1-4
Oomra				
Dec-Jan.	238	241 1-4	238	241 1-4
Bengal				
Dec-Jan.	205	207	205	207

SEWREE.

Liverpool opened strong at an advance of to 12 points and sympathetically forward market for Broach opened at 255 1|2 but in the absence of buyers prices soon eased off and finally closed steady as under.

Broach April|May 255 1|2, 255 1|2 254 1|4, 255 1|4.

Oomra December|January 238, 241 1|4, 238, 241 1|4.

Bengal December|January 205, 207, 205, 207.

TO-DAY'S EXPECTATION

BOMBAY, October 31.

On Saturday Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 3 points as expected and the feeling being better, it closed strong at an advance of 16 points January being quoted at 6.90. Following better undertone in Liverpool market, it was expected that New York should open at an advance of 26 points on parity, but opened only 21 points better which brought in some realizing by Bulls and the New York market finally closed for January delivery at 12.68 showing a rise of 19 points. Bombay market had improved on Saturday in Sympathy with Liverpool, but as New York market closed a shade easier, our market is expected to open to-morrow for Broach A/M. at 256½ and Oomras D/J. 242½.

C. M. PAREKH QUOTATIONS.

JUTE.

Bombay Oct. 30

Albion ..	490	Howrah ..	40/14
Alliance ..	506	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	625
Anglo India	398	Kankanarrah	498
Auckland ..	271	Kelvin ..	815
Barnagore ..	190	Khardah ..	480
Bally ..	185	Kinnison	995
Birla ..	9/10	Lansdowne	279
Belvedere ..	530	Lawrence ..	598
Budge-Budge	490	Lothian ..	460
Caledonian ..	550	Naihati ..	460
Chapdani ..	155	National	30/10
Clive ..	36/428	New Central	575
Craig ..	4/6	Northbrook	53/8
Cheviot ..	287	Nudea ..	43
Dalhousie ..	425	Orient ..	245
Delta ..	535	Presidency ..	8
Empire ..	52	Reliance ..	66/8
Fort Gloster	795	Soorah ..	26
Fort William	290	Standard ..	458
Gondalpara ..	970	Union ..	565
Gourepore	700	Waverly ..	6/8
Hukumchand	13	HESSIAN ..	15/6
Hooghly ..	75	JUTE ..	60

COTTON.

Agra United	—/10	Gusick & Musalia	..
Bowaria	..	Katras Jherriah	..
Bengal Nagpur	..	Kurdi	..
Dunbar ..	140	Neetooria	..
Keshavram Cotton	4	New Kendah	..
New Ring	..	Ranegunge	..
Burrakur ..	..	Samla Kendra	..
Bokaro Ramgur	..		

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	..
B.I. Corporn.	4/8	Marshalis	..
B.I. „ D.	..	Madon Theatres	..
Burma Corp	10/8	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1435
I.I. Still ..	..	„ Conty.	365

REMARKS

Jute shares firm. Government Securities remained unchanged. 3 1|2 per cent Government Paper 77/9, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 117|8 and New Loan (1960-70) 89.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

GOVERNMENT'S UNSYMPATHETIC POLICY.

CRUSHING REPLY TO SIR CHARLES INNES.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday at 4 p.m. at Sudama House, Mr. Narottam Morarji presiding.

The Chairman was fired with a volley of questions by the shareholders and he replied them with remarkable patience for nearly two hours. In the end they expressed their satisfaction and confidence in the management and carried the resolutions with acclamation.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report for the year ending 30th June 1926 (which is already published) said:—

In the course of his speech moving the adoption of the Report, the Chairman said:—

Since I addressed you last December, the world conditions in the realm of shipping have not all improved. There was a further decline in the general level of freights and it was not without its effect on the level of freights on the coast. The Railways have continued their policy of under-cutting the rates of freight for the purpose of diverting the traffic from the sea to the rail and I may tell you that the piece-goods trade between Bombay and Calcutta has been almost entirely lost to shipping. Under these circumstances, I feel sure that the results of the working of the Company would be regarded as satisfactory.

BUILDING OF NEW STEAMERS.

The shippenrs have continued to give their support to the steamers of the Company, although they feel that we have not been able to place at their disposal all the tonnage that they required. We have, however, endeavoured as best as we could to meet their requirements with the help of chartered tonnage and have done all that was possible for us to do under the circumstances, to maintain the services that we have built up in the past. It is, however, obvious that the chartered tonnage is relatively not an economic proposition and cannot therefore effectively take the place of steamers owned by the Company in supplying its shippers with suitable and regular tonnage required for the trade. Moreover, two of the old steamers of the Company were sold during the year. They had also to be replaced by new steamers. Your Directors, therefore, gave their careful consideration to the question of building new tonnage and requested one of their colleagues to proceed to England to study and settle various questions connected with the building of steamers on the spot.

There seems to be a considerable misapprehension in certain quarters in connection with this question. The Company wanted to lay down a building programme to be determined finally in the light of financial facilities the Company would be able to secure specially under the Trade Facilities' Act. This was one of the main reasons that led your Board to request Sir Lalubhai to proceed to England, but I regret to say that although the Trade Facilities Committee could see their way to help foreigners to build steamers in England, the treasury had no money to give to an Indian Company for the purpose of building steamers which would have given employment to people in the English ship-building yards. The building programme had, therefore, to be considerably curtailed and ultimately, as stated in the report, orders were placed for the building of 3 steamers only in England, 2 steamers to replace those already sold and one steamer as a further addition to the fleet.

SIR LALUBHAI'S SERVICES.

I have no doubt you will be pleased to learn that tenders for the building of steamers were invited from builders from different countries and that all questions connected with the specifications, etc., of the steamers to be built were finally determined by the Board in the light of the opinion and suggestion received from London from recognised experts like Sir John Biles and others. I must here recognise the valuable service which Sir Lallubhai rendered to the Company in this connection by a thorough discussion and close personal examination of all the complicated questions connected with the building programme with the help of both the experts and shipbuilders in England on the spot, and I may add that the lead given by Sir Lallubhai in this matter has considerably assisted your Directors in forming their final conclusions.

INDIANISATION OF THE STAFF.

As I told you last year, the policy of Indianising the staff of officers and engineers employed on the steamers of the Company has been receiving the closest attention of your Directors. At present out of the 63 officers and engineers employed on the 7 steamers of the Company, 29 are Indians, 3 as deck officers and 26 as engineers. These seems to be a wrong impression in certain quarters in regard to the Company giving practical effect to this policy referred to above. A question was raised as to why the Company imported officers and engineers from England if it was the avowed policy of the Company to man their steamers with Indian officers and engineers. The critics, however forget that the Company is helpless in the matter. It is extremely difficult to obtain Indian officers with foreign going certificates and consequently the Company has no alternative but to import these officers from England. You will, however, be happy to learn that the Company's scheme of taking apprentices has begun to bear fruit and 2 of its apprentices, who passed the examination of Board of Trade and obtained certificates of competency as 2nd Mate, after serving their four years period of apprenticeship, have been appointed as officers on the steamers of the Company. The Company continue to take suitable apprentices and we feel sure that that would provide a suitable ground for the recruitment of its deck officers in the future.

As regards the engineers, the situation is not as easy as is imagined in certain quarters. It is very difficult to come across suitable Indian engineers with foreign going certificates of competency as 2nd engineers and the number of such engineers holding the Chief's ticket is no doubt very limited. We have employed as many Indian engineers as it was possible for us to obtain and for the rest we had to import them from England as we could not get suitable engineers with Chief's ticket in this country. You will, however, learn with satisfaction that arrangements are being made with those with whom orders for the building of new tonnage have been placed for providing a selected batch of Indian engineers with opportunities to undergo further training in the ship-building yard in England and obtain knowledge of the art and science of Marine Engine construction. Such knowledge and training will enable them to obtain the Chief's ticket and control efficiently the steamers of the Company as chief engineers in the future.

TRAINING SHIP IN INDIAN WATERS

And this naturally brings me to the question of a Training Ship in Indian waters. It is some satisfaction that after a period of 5 years, the Government of India have after all recognised, on the motion of Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer in the Legislative Assembly in March last, the principle of establishing a Training Ship in Indian waters. The age at which cadets will be admitted to the proposed Training Ship and the period for which they will have to undergo training have not still been decided by the Government. While, however, I welcome this decision of the Government to start a Training Ship, I deem it my duty to sound a note of warning in regard to the conditions of its success. Although Sir Charles Innes, in the unsympathetic speech which he made on that occasion, discouraged in every manner the idea of a sea career for Indian youths, I may tell you at once that such a career will provide a new avenue of employment to the sons of the soil. Even if we were to restrict ourselves to the employment available on the steamers plying on the coast and the employment available as Pilots, Dock Masters, Harbour Masters, Shipping Masters, etc., which are mainly in the gift of the Port Trust on the shore requiring sea experience, the total number of officers required will exceed 700. Moreover I do not take into account the openings that will be available to the Indians in the Indian Navy announced with so much warmth by Lord Reading before his departure from India. That would be another opening for the sons of the soil requiring sea experience. It has often been said that Indian boys of the right class will not come forward for being trained as deck officers. They do not come forward at present for the simple reason that they do not know whether they will find any employment after they receive the necessary training. A number of boys apply to us for being taken up as apprentices on our steamers because they feel confident that they will be employed as officers on our steamers provided they obtain the necessary certificates of competency as officer in time. We cannot, however, provide berths for all as we have got only a limited number of steamers. Unless, therefore, the Government of India make it obligatory by statute, as recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee in their report, on the ships plying on the coast to recruit at least 50 per cent. of their officers from those who obtain the necessary certificates of competency after undergoing training on the Training Ship, I feel certain that the proposed training ship will defeat its own object and the failure of the scheme will be flung into our face with the remark that Indians lack the sense of the sea. I do not know what the intentions of the Government are in this connection, but so far as my information goes it does not seem that the Government are anxious to do anything to carry out the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee in this direction. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the members of the Assembly, that while they vote the grant for the Training Ship next year, they should bring home to the Government the absolute necessity of embodying in the Statute the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committeee making it obligatory on the ships plying on the coast to employ as officers at least 50 per cent. of the cadets passing out of the Training Ship and obtaining the necessary certificate of competency; otherwise, you can take it from me that the scheme is bound to fail.

RESERVATION OF COASTING TRADE.

And now let me consider for a few minutes the way in which Sir Charles Innes treated the national demand for the reservation of the coasting trade in the Legislative Assembly last March. Let me, however, at the very outset make one thing very clear. There is now no question either as to the desirability or the necessity of creating an Indian Mercantile Marine. The Government have recognised the necessity for the creation of such an Indian Marine as is amply indicated by the terms of reference given to the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. One, therefore, expected that instead of paying mere lip sympathy to the natural aspirations of the people of this country for the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine, Sir Charles Innes would have laid down in his speech definite constructive proposals for the practical realisation of the national demand. His whole speech, however, I regret to observe, is nothing else than a studied defence of the monopolistic vested interests of foreign shipping and it is very painful to note that there is unfortunately nothing in his arguments which reveal a real desire to help the Indians in building up an Indian Mercantile Marine. Let us, however, examine some of his main arguments against the policy of reservation.

Sir Charles Innes observes that the policy of reservation introduces the principle of expropriation. Is this really so? Even if the objection is admitted for the sake of argument, are the British Companies really squeezed out and is their property really deprecated? Sir Charles Innes naturally forgets that the reservation, as recommended by the Committee, is not to take place immediately but during the course of 25 years. Can this be construed by any stretch of imagination as squeezing out? Ample time is to be given to the present monopolistic interests under the recommendations made by the Marine Committee to make their own adjustments to comply with the conditions to be introduced in connection with the licensing of the trade on the coast. One may further ask whether the leading British shipping company on whose behalf the defence seems to have been offered by Sir Charles Innes has not turned over its capital a number of times during the course of the last 25 years, as can be easily gathered from the profits made by the Company during the last quarter of a century. Moreover have they got any sacred, inviolable and eternal rights to continue to run on the coast even against the economic and national needs of the country? At a time when all countries including important parts of the British Empire are protecting their own industries for the purpose of promoting their own economic welfare, one fails to see where the principle of expropriation comes in when India wants to run its ships in its coasting trade which has been universally recognised as the domestic preserve of each nation

FLAG DISCRIMINATION.

And this naturally brings me to another argument advanced by Sir Charles Innes, namely that the reservation of the coasting trade introduces the principle of flag discrimination. A lot has been heard on the subject of flag discrimination in recent years. It is strange that the British shipowners who are loud in their protest against flag discrimination were prepared to discriminate against the foreign ships plying in the coasting trade of India. Further, it is now universally recognised that the coasting trade of a country is its domestic preserve in which foreign ships cannot enter as a matter of right, but can only be admitted as a matter of grace.

TURKEY'S EXAMPLE.

The most representative Conference, ference, the Interernational Shipping Conference, composed of the leading shipowners of all the great maritime countries of the world recognised in unmistakable language that the principle of flag discrimination had no application to the coasting trade of a country. One wonders how in the face of this definite pronouncement of the leading shipowners of the world, Sir Charles Innes could maintain his objection to the policy of reservation on the ground of flag discrimination. It may be interesting to observe in passing that Turkey has recently announced that her coasting trade would be reserved only to Turkish ships from July 1926—another illustration of the universal recognition of the principle that the coasting traade of a country is its own domestic preserve.

Another argument advanced by Sir Charles Innes against the policy of reservation was that while other maritime countries had to reserve their coasting trade in order to strengthen their machinery for nation defence, India had no such need to do so. He then added "that over-mastering necessity is not present in this country. India's shores are protected for her by the British navy." What a consolation!! When India asks for Self-Government she is told "first learn to defend your country and then ask for Self-Government." When India, however, wants to build up her shipping she is requested not to worry about it as the British Navy is always there to defend her shores! Sir Charles Innes, however, has dared to make this statement after the stirring speech which Lord Reading made in India for the creation of an Indian Navy. If an Indian Navy is to be created the Indian Mercantile Marine must come into existence as the second line of defence, and if other countries have, therefore, reserved thir coasting trade to enable them to promote their national defence, why should India be prevented from doing so? The Indian Mercantile Marine will act as a second line of defence. Not only the Indian Navy but to the British Naval also.

THEORY OF RISE IN THE RATES OF FREIGHT.

Let us now turn to the argument of Sir Charles Innes that the policy of reserving the consting trade will enhance the rates of freights on the coast. He based this theory of the rise in the rates of freight on the experience gained by Chile, Algiers and Australia, and devoted a large portion of his speech in proving that the policy of reservation failed in Australia. He has quoted from the report of the Royal Commission on the Australian Navigation Act in a manner suited to his pre-conceived nations. Out of the seven Commissioners appointed to examine the effect of the Australian Navigation Act on the trade of Australia. Sir Charles Innes took shelter behind the conclusions of the two Commissioners only and ignored the definite opinion pronounced by Commissioners that the policy of reservation did not affect the trade of that country. He also did not care to consided the findings of the other two Commissioners to the effect that the policy of reservation should be continued in one form or another. You will be surprised to learn that a man of the eminence of Sir Charles Innes should not have stated the full truth before the members of the Assembly in connection with the report of the Royal Commission and quote only from the report of the two Commissioners out of seven who went to support the theory which he wanted to propound

Moreover the case of Australia is not pertinent to the question at issue. The conditions underlying the reservation policy laid-down by the Marine Committee are quite different from those which attended the policy of reservation in Chile, Algiers and Australia. Complete reservation of the coasting trade of India is not going to come into existence on a given day. The process is going to be gradual and would be spread over a period of 25 years, as recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee. Two different sets of shipping companies would be plying during the interval on the Indian Coast—Indian shipping and British Shipping. Apart from other considerations, the existence of these two different interests side by side in the coasting trade in itself would be a sufficient guarantee to keep the rates of freight at a reasonable level, The process, as stated above, will be gradual and the rates will, therefore, be maintained. More over, as soon as the principle of reservation is accepted, more Indian capital is likely to be invested in shipping in the coasting trade and this internal competition is the best guarantee against any rise in the rates of freight. Moreover, Sir Charles Innes has nothing to say about the experience of other countries wherein the policy of reservation has been successfully worked out. Has not the policy of reservation succeeded in Japan and America? Mr. Y. Ito of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo, in his reply to the Mercantile Marine Committee observed: "The prohibition of foreign shipping from engaging in the coastal trade proved effective in protecting the Japanese Mercantile Marine in the earlier stages of its development."

And we all know the feelings of Americans in regard to their coasting trade which has proved of considerable strength to that country in developing a National Merchant Marine. One would have expected that Sir Charles Innes would have recognised these important facts in considering dispassionately the effects of the policy of reservation on the trade of a country.

FRIGHTENING THE M. L. A's

What surprises me most, however, is the attempt which Sir Charles Innes made in frightening the members of the Assembly by giving them highly misleading idea, about the way in which the rates of freight would rise in case the policy of reservation became an accomplished fact. He observed that because the coasting trade was reserved "it costs, I have seen it stated, 36sh. a ton to ship wheat 700 miles round the coast of Chile and it costs sh. 30 a ton to ship it 7900 miles from Chile to the United Kingdom." I regret that such an experienced man as Sir Charles Innes should have shown such ignorance of the very first principles of shipping that rates of freight are not solely based on the ground of the distance the ship has to travel. Various factors such as the volume of trade, return cargo, expenses of the port, etc., enter into the economies of rates making. The coasting trade of India, as Sir Charles Innes knows very well, is not reserved and yet while the rate of freight on iron and steel from Belgium to Bombay, a distance of about 6,300 miles is Rs. 13-2-0 per ton of 20 cwts. the rate on the same articles from Calcutta to Madras, a distance of 759 miles is Rs. 18 per ton of 20 cwts!! Again while the rate on cotton bales from Bombay to Antwerp. a distance of about 6,300 miles is Rs. 10-8-0 per ton of 40 c.ft. the rate on the same commodity from Tuticorin to Bombay a distance of 815 miles only, is Rs. 12-8-0 per ton of the same measurement. Further, while sugar bags are carried from Bombay to Cochin a distance of 580 miles at Rs. 10-2-0 per ton of 20 cwt. they are carried from Sourabaya to Bombay, a distance of 3,210 miles at Rs. 10-12-0 per ton of 20 cwt. These are the current ruling rates and in each case the rate on the coasting trade for smaller distance is higher than the rate in the foreign trade for a longer distance and may therefore ask Sir Charles as to what he thinks of these rates on the coasts when its trade is not reserved to Indian shipping but is almost monopolised by foreign interests? The fact of the matter is that it is not the policy of reservation that decides the rates of freight but they are based on various factors which are independent of such a policy. One, therefore, regrets that Sir Charles Innes should have drawn such a frightening picture of the effect of the policy of reservation before the members of the Assembly and tried to impress upon their mind that the reservation of the trade on the coast would swell the rates of freight to a giddy height.

"A MISCHIEVOUS ATTEMPT."

But what I particularly regret most in the speech of Sir Charles Innes is his mischievous attempt to foster provincial jealousies in connection with this question Sir Charles Innes stated that two thirds of the coasting trade originated in Burma and Bengal and added that as the only important shipping company existing at present was in Bombay, it was Bombay alone which would gain at the cost of Burma and Bengal. The international trade of Bombay, Bengal and Burma is mainly carried on by English companies, but Sir Charles Innes will not say that England will gain at the cost of India. It is only when the question of Indian companies is concerned that such provincial jealousies are appealed to—a policy which I am sure you will agree with me, is not only mischievous but was the last thing expected of the Commerce Member. There is nothing to prevent Bengal and Burma from starting their own shipping companies and as a matter of fact, valiant fights put up by the shipping companies started in those provinces in the past are a matter of history. The gain will be common to all. A substantial amount of the national wealth which drained out of the country by foreign shipping will be retained in the country if real attempts are made to develop Indian shipping and will add to the wealth of the nation. Indian shipping will open out new avenues of career for the sons of the soil and as the shipping companies have to operate at a number of ports this new source of employment will be distributed all over the maritime portion of the country.

Another point which Sir Charles Innes tried to make was that the policy of reservation would adversely affect the coal trade of Calcutta. He observed that the coal trade by sea was a free trade and added that at any time a tramp would come in and take a cargo of coal from Calcutta to Bombay. If the policy of reservation, however was carried out, this would become impossible and the Indian coal trade would lie low in its fight with the coal trade from South Africa. Let us examine at present the position of the movement of the coal trade. During the year 1923-24, that is from the 1st July to the 30th June, about 10,94,760 tons of coal were carried on the coast of India. Out of 175 sailings from Calcutta, only 31 sailings or nearly 17.70 per cent. belonged to the tramp steamers, while the remaining were carried on the Coast. Out of the 134 sailings, only 21 sailings or 15.67 per cent of the sailings were by the sailings or 84.23 per cent. were of the regular lines. These figures conclusively prove that very little tramp tonnage lifted the coal on the coast which did not exceed 15 per cent. so far as the quantity of coal carried was concerned during the last two years. Thus the fear that has been expressed by Sir Charles Innes about the difficulties which coal trade will have to face is not borne out by actual experience and the existing tonnage on the coast and the new tonnage which the policy of reservation is bound to draw out to the coast will be able to make this small adjustment of 15 per cent.

I shall now only examine one more argument advanced by Sir Charles Innes before bringing these remarks to an end Sir Charles Innes observes that the trade of India is a seasonal trade and consequently nearly half the tonnage will lie empty during the slack season. No figures have been advanced by Sir Charles Innes in support of his contention. I have looked into the question a little closely and the following figures. I have no doubt, will prove conclusively to you that the theory advanced by Sir Charles Innes has no foundation in facts. There were 260 sailings from Rangoon during the first half of 1924, as against 251 sailings during the latter half of that year, a difference of 9 sailings only. Does this require a contraction of tonnage to the extent of 40 per cent. as remarked by Sir Charles Innes? Again in 1925, there were 331 sailings during the first half of the year as against 310 sailings during the second half of the year. As regards Calcutta, there were 33 sailings in the second half. As regards Karachi, there were 29 sailings during the first half and 20 sailings and 23 sailings in the first half as against 26 sailings in the second half during the year, 1925. These were the sailings from the four principal ports during the busy and the slack seasons of the coasting trade. How could Sir Charles Innes inspite of these facts maintain that out of 65 steamers required to meet the demand of the coasting trade excluding oil, only 39 would find employment during the slack season? Such a doctrine bears eloquent testimony to the close study which his department was making of the proposals of the Marine Committee during the last two years! Further, even if some tonnage was not required on the coast during the slack season, is there anything to prevent the licensed ship under the scheme recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee from being diverted to other routes? Is there anything to prevent Indian shipping trying to claim its share in the international trade? If a steamer is not required on the Indian coast during the slack season, as is observed by Sir Charles Innes, is there anything to prevent that steamer from going to Java to load a full cargo of sugar for India or to Durban to load a full cargo of coal or to take a full cargo of rice from Burma to Java or to ply in the trade of the Persian Gulf or to carry a full cargo to the United Kingdom or the Continental ports? Not only is this doctrine of shrinkage of tonnage during the slack season and the consequent rise in the rates of freight advanced by Sir Charles Innes misleading, but I am constrained to remark that it is deliberately mischievous.

CHANGED MENTALITY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

It is really surprising that Sir Charles Innes has not uttered a word as regards the passenger steamers wherein the busy season at one end corresponds with the slack season at the other, so that the steamers find continuous employment throughout the year. Does Sir Charles Innes think that the reservation of the coasting trade will not apply to the passenger steamers? A careful study of facts connected with the coasting trade will convince an impartial observer that the several arguments advanced by Sir Charles Innes in regard to the effect of the policy of reservation have only the justification of his earnest desire to help the present foreign monopolistic interests on the coast to continue their exploitation of India. It pains me to make that observation, but when I realize that not a single suggestion of a constructive character is made by Sir Charles Innes for the formation of an Indian Mercantile Marine and when his sympathy towards Indian aspirations to create an Indian Mercantile Marine ended with the examination of the doctrine of reservation and in his misleading attempt to tear that doctrine to pieces by speeches, arguments and misleading analogies which cannot stand the scrutiny of facts and tests of experience, what other conclusions can be drawn from that attempt!

And Gentleman, now I have done. The speech of Sir Charles Innes is a clear indication of the changed mentality of the Government of India towards the cause of Indian Shipping. Continuous apathy seems to have changed into direct hostility. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to sustain the faith in the honest intentions of the Government for helping the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine. The work, therefore, that lies before us is really stupendous. I have however no doubt that my countrymen both inside and outside the Legislative Assembly will continue to put a strong and continuous fight as they have done hitherto for the creation of this national industry and the development of a Merchant fleet, as I said last year "worthy of a nation determined to have its own Raj."

Mr. Walchand Hirachand seconded the proposal.

MR. BHARUCHA'S CRITICISM.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in criticising the report expressed a surprise that while the chairman had severely attacked the policy of the Government of India, he had said nothing about the policy and administration of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. He put several questions in regard to the administration of the company, viz. the original value of s.s. "Jaldutta" and "Jalaveera," to what extent debt of Rs. 975,217 was considered doubtful, and the details of the expenses mentioned in the report viz:—Rs. 15,91,570 and also of book debt of Rs. 5,56,000 against Narottam Ltd.

Mr. P. H. Vasavda asked when and where and by whom the tenders of the new steamers were invited and whether it was before or after Sir Lalubhai Samaldas left Bombay for England.

Another share holder asked at whose expense representatives were sent to the League of Nations.

Mr. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia said out of seven directors four belonged to the agents' firm. He therefore suggested that

(Continued on next page).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Textile Tariff Board, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.,

WEDNESDAY, November 3.

Prof. Wadia's second lecture on "Gold Bullion Standard," Mr. K. Natarajan presiding, C. Jehangir Hall, 6.30 p.m.,

THURSDAY, November 4.

Members of the "Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha," Bombay, stage "Galawa" in Tamil in aid of the All-India Deshabandhu Memorial Fund. Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, at 5 p.m.

Election meeting at Parel Village, 9 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding. (Speakers: Messrs. Kher, Kharo, Dr Deshmukh and others).

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Masjid Post and Telegraph Office will be removed on Monday, the 1st November from the present building to the Currimjee Building, belonging to Messrs. Currimjee Jeewanjee and Co., opposite the present Post Office.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of 16th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7.30 a.m. on the 29th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

THE "MUSHIR-I-HIND" DAILY.

An Urdu daily paper named "The Mushir-i-Hind" will appear in the first week of Nov. 1926 from Bombay. The paper will be a nationalist one and will cost only two pices to its readers.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Monday) the 1st November from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. A concert programme of vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast at 7.45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE

After the last monsoon the wrestling square of the Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Gymnastic Institution will be opened from to-day (1st Nov.) and along with the same the classes of Lathi, Banati, etc., will also be opened. Students of the institution are therefore required to attend in time. Attention of parents and guardians is particularly invited to the said institution where physical training is imparted most scientifically by experts at a very small fee.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' MINUTE.

The Gujerati translation of the Dissenting Minute of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, to the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance has just been published. Those desirous of copies of the same are requested to send four annas in stamps for each copy, to the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Canada Building, 3, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Medical Officer in Charge, the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, reports that during the half year ending 30th September, 1926, in all 2,246 patients attended the dispensary of whom 1,073 males, 742 females and the rest 431 children. The average daily attendance was 12 patients a day and the caste distribution of patients is as under:—914 patients were Parsis; 830 Hindus; 320 Mahomedans; 132 Eurasians and 41 others.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay visited the dispensary during the period under report and was pleased with what he saw there. He has also noted his remarks in the Visitors' Book of the Dispensary.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS, DADAR.

It is with the main object of fostering physical culture among the younger generation that the Athletic Tournaments' Association Dadar, was formed last year. The fact that the future of our nation entirely depends upon the young India is very well recognised by all educationists; and therefore it is the sacred duty of every citizen to look to the development of health and physique of their sons and daughters.

The Athletic Tournaments' Association has approached the Municipal Corporation for financial help of about Rs500 to be spent in respect of the development of physical culture regarding which a resolution has been recently passed by the Corporation, and is hoped that the Corporation will encourage the Association by donating the desired help. The appeal has been signed by eminent citizens of F. and G. Wards.

GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

PROF. WADIA'S 2ND LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Cawa Jehangir Hall on Wednesday, (3rd) instant at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. Pesto Wadia will speak on "The Gold Bullion Standard" and Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

CABLE ITEMS.

At Ibrox Park, Glasgow, in football international Scotland beat Wales by 3 goals to nil. The weather was fine and there were 35,000 spectators.

Messrs Tate and Lyle Ltd. explain that the stoppage is only temporary while the present glut of homegrown beet and continental dumped sugars prevails. A number of employees have been retained for working on specialities.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

WORKING FUND RAISED.

The following were some of the important resolutions passed at one of the sittings of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference held at Poona lately:—

One of the resolutions urged the Muslim community to stand on its own legs in the matter of education and resolved that a working fund of a lakh of rupees be raised from the nucleus of Rs. 15,000 donated by H. H. the Mir of Khairpur last year. The next resolution urged the Government to give the next education portfolio to a Mahomedan.

The resolutions passed urged the appointment of a due proportion of Muslim administrative education officers that Government give effect to the recommendations made in 1913 by the speech Muslim Education Committee, that a Muslim industrial school be opened in Bijapur; that qualified teachers and professors of Arabic be appointed; that philanthropists award scholarships for the study of Arabic; that Government, the universities and the Muslims make adequate provisions for technical and industrial scholarships, both inland and abroad; that the Bombay University Senate will shortly revise its decision regarding the institution of an Oriental faculty; that under-professors be appointed in Government colleges; that the Anglo-Urdu Middle School, promised for Nasik some years ago, be shortly established; that the Poona Training Institution be raised to a full training college; that only Urdu-knowing teachers be appointed to Anglo-Urdu schools; that at least one Urdu inspecting officer be appointed; that the Conference creates divisional centres for educational propaganda in Gujarat, the Konkan, Maharashtra and the Karnatak; that the publication of Urdu text-books be expedited, and that the Muslims be given proper representation on the Senate of the Bombay University.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENTS.

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND RUPEES MISSING.

A case of criminal breach of trust of the tune of Rs. 15,392/10/- in which a servant is alleged to have pocketed the sums paid to him on his master's account, is engaging the attention of Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused is one Kapurchand Hirachand who was in the service of Messrs. Chottalal Keshowjee and Co., Iron Merchants at Carnac Road The case against the accused is that during the months of April and May last he embezzled the sum abovenamed and absconded. A trifling amount has been recovered. The case has been remanded to enable the Police prosecutor to appear. Mr. Mohanlal Desai appears for the complainant and Mr. Khan is defending the accused.

MISSING MOTOR CAR FOUND.

The missing Ford Sedan Car No. Y-597 which was stolen on Wednesday night from Wodehouse Road was traced on Thursday afternoon to the Motilal Mansions, Apollo Street when it was discovered that three tyres and tubes, a battery and all the tools from the tool box valued at Rs. 408-6 in all had been removed.

The compound where the car was found abandoned is used for garraging several cars and the Universal Motor Works have their place of business in that locality. It appears that a hamal in the building overlooking the compound noticed two men removing the tyres but did not think it out of the way and thus the culprits made good their escape.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION

Nominations are invited for 7 seats on All-India Congress Committees. Candidates must be members of any of the Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.

All candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress members. Nomination papers must reach this office at the "Congress House," 414, Girgaum Back Road upto 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (the 7th instant). Nomination papers can be had at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, during office hours (from 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) except on Diwali holidays, 4, 5 and 6th November, 1926.

If there are more than 7 candidates the poll will take place on Sunday, the 14th November, 1926, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

B. E. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the B. E. Civil and Mechanical Examinations of the Bombay University.

Class II: G. N Mehta

Pass: D. V. Agashe, H. S. Batliwalla, K. D Bhagawagar, M. K Baghani, S. V. Desai, F. S. Doctor, N. R. Edibam, K Kalani, Chaturbhuj Sunderji Malkan, G K Manolikar, K. H. Mawani, P. B. Mirchandani, Y K. Muranjan, D. S. Shah, M. M. Shirazi, L P. Solanki, and K. S. Jalvalkar.

B E. (Mechanical).

Pass: G. V Apte, G. P. Bhat, C. K. Kansara, M. N. Sathe, and V V. Sathe

The Karwar High School sports were held on school playground on Saturday the 23rd ulto when there was a record attendance of officials and non-officials, ladies and students.

SIXTEEN PENCE RATIO

RUINOUS TO INDIA.

MR. B. F. MADON'S EXPOSITION.

Mr. B. F. Madon spoke on the recommendations of the Currency Commission at the meeting held on Saturday under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding. If quality and not quantity be a genuine measure of success, the thinly attended meeting at the Brotherhood must be regarded a successful function. The meeting had a peculiarity of its own. The hall presented the spectacle of a schoolroom with Mr. Madon explaining the various intricacies of the currency question with a schoolmaster's simplicity and earnestness

UNPARDONABLE DELAY.

The Chairman Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas made a vigorous protest against the purposeful delay on the part of the Government in bringing into broad day-light all the details of the Currency problem. According to him the Government had an ulterior aim in hiding these details from the public eyes inasmuch as their publication would expose some of the insidious activities of the authorities in this country. The Chairman here read a cablegram sent by the Finance Member to the Secretary of State urging him to expedite the rise in the exchange ratio.

MUDDLING THE ISSUE.

Referring to the leading article in the "Times of India" on the morrow of the big protest meeting of the Bombay public against the recommendations of the Currency Commission, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas pointed out that the "Times" had muddled the issue very cleverly. He critically refuted the journal's arguments that the president and the speakers of that meeting were carried away by racial hatred for foreigners. It was, said he, a pity that a responsible paper like the "Times" could not advance a single argument in support of the 1-6 ratio.

A STUDY LECTURE.

Mr. B. F. Madon said he would like to make his speech a study lecture in order to explain the fundamentals of the Currency problem. Out of the various aspects of the problem the speaker chose to speak on the ratio around which a great controversy has been raging in these days.

BARTER-SYSTEM, THE REMATEST PARENT OF RATIO.

In bygone days, said Mr. Madon, our people used to exchange one commodity for another. There was not a commonly accepted medium of exchange then. But this was a very laborious and roundabout process and could not often meet the demands of the people. Out forefathers then came to realize the necessity of having a common medium of exchange which would be available to all and would save time. Thus came into existence "the gold medium", a few centuries ago. At first the pieces of gold were in circulation for good many years. Want of uniformity in size and measure created the necessity of coining the gold. Coins were then standardised by the laws of the land and we had to accept them for the value fixed upon them by the law. The standard money had three qualifications viz., it was a convenient medium of exchange, it was a proper measure of value and lastly it could be stored as a property in stock. Up till 1894 we had a silver standard in India but the difficulties in foreign exchange compelled the Government, in that year, to reject the silver as standard of money and to revert again to the gold standard.

A SILVER RUPEE IN GOLD STANDARD.

The Government thought that it was most laborious to change all the silver coinage into gold currency. They then hit upon a clever plan and defined the rupee in terms of gold. A law was laid down that the rupee should be regarded as the fifteenth part of the English sovereign. Under Indian Currency Act a rupee was an exact equivalent of 7.53 grains of gold. This was not a mere assumption but was based on the relation of a rupee to a sovereign. A sovereign contained 113 grains of gold and a rupee being its fifteenth part, naturally its worth became 753 grains of gold. This old ratio fixed by law under the Indian Currency Act had been in vogue for quite a number of years now. A rupee was always taken to be worth 16 pence, and our economic life was based on this fixed unalterable assumption.

HOW 1-6 RATIO AFFECTS THE CULTIVATOR.

For all the commodities exported to foreign countries, they had to receive money in gold pounds. If the ratio was changed from 1-4 to 1-6 naturally they would get less price in rupees. This was a question directly affecting the purse of the cultivators. Their exports, almost all of them, were raw products which directly came from the labour of their cultivators. The change in ratio would impoverish the cultivator barring any possibility of his ever making a saving. Their ryots were proverbially poor and even in the best year of most favourable monsoons very few of them were fortunate to lay by any surplus. All they got, went immediately as it came to the Savkars and the landlords who would not remit a penny because the ratio had increased. Their total exports were nearly 160 crores more in value than their imports and there was no possibility of our regaining in imports what they had to lose in exports if the new ratio came into force. Besides as most of the articles imported from foreign countries were commodities of luxury, which were a monopoly of the rich and an opportunity of the middle-class. Poor cultivators in this country bought very few articles imported from the foreign countries. It then was obvious that the profit in imports under the changed ratio-system would go to the rich man's pocket while a poor man's lean pocket would be leaner still by this new stringency imposed upon it.

IS THIS A QUESTION FOR CAPITALISTS ALONE?

Mr. Madon convincingly proved that the ratio problem was not at all the problem of the capitalists alone. Capitalists, he said, prospered on the prosperity of the ryots and any menace to the well-being of ryots would surely mean a greater menace to the interests of the capitalists. Besides, rich men being the buyers of imported articles were likely to be benefitted by a higher ratio on its import side but poor ryots were the real losers either way.

Mr. Madon then wound up his speech by an appealing exhortation to his hearers to carry on the struggle in right earnest and not be deceived by cants and frauds that were being so expertly manipulated. A wonderfully lucid exposition of the subject shorn of all its technicalities, was a feature of Mr. Madon's speech which did not fail to impress the minds of his audience.

A cordial vote of thanks to the speaker terminated the proceedings.

NIZAM STATE SUBJECTS' GRIEVANCES.

CONFERENCE ON 21ST INST

A preliminary meeting of Telugu residents of Bombay, who either owe allegiance to H. E. H. the Nizam or who have intimate family and other relations with the people of Hyderabad State was held on Thursday night at the Telugu Hall Kamatipura Bazar Road. The object of the meeting was to consider the grievances of the population of the State and to devise means for removing the many disabilities political and otherwise, under which the subjects have been suffering during the last few years. Mr. Shanker Sayenna Persha presided.

After the Chairman's opening remarks, there was a free exchange of views and it was finally decided to hold a conference in Bombay of all the subjects of H. E. H. the Nizam and their sympathisers. Owing to the coming elections, the date of the Conference was fixed for the 21st inst. and Messrs. Persha, S. L. Silam and S. K. Pupala were appointed the organising Secretaries. A Reception Committee was also formed. The fee for, the membership of the Committee was fixed at Re. 1/- and no fees are to be charged for the delegates.

"PETITION OF RIGHTS."

Among the important questions that will come up for discussion at the Conference will be what may be called a Petition of Rights to the Nizam, demanding certain rights and concessions such as freedom of speech, the press and public meetings and the inauguration of some form of responsible Government.

The organisers of the Conference have already received many assurances of sympathy from those interested in the welfare of the State.

40 POLLING STATIONS.

BRISK ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, October 29.

In connection with the ensuing general elections, arrangements have been made for opening forty polling stations in the city, most of them being located in model schools maintained by the Corporation. Thirty of these are for the non-Mahomedan constituency and the remaining ten for the Mahomedan and Christian constituencies. The Commissioner of the Corporation, who is the returning officer, will be in charge of the arrangements. A number of police officers and men will be detailed at each station to preserve order

The election campaign is going briskly both in the city and the districts. The contest will be very keen in some of the constituencies and it is yet hard to forecast the chances of contending candidates. —A. P.

NEXT THURSDAY'S MEETING.

A public meeting under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. and Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party will be held, on Thursday, (4th proximo) at Parel Village at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. L. G. Khare, Dr. Deshmukh, and others will address on the coming election. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has kindly consented to preside. Residents particularly of Lalbaugh, and generally of F. Ward are requested to attend.

PT. MOTILAL'S C. P. PROGRAMME.

The following is, the tour programme of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Swami Satyadeo in Hindustani C. P.:—29th Saugor, 30th Damoh and Hatta, 21st Bilaspur, 1st Raipur and Dhamtori, 3rd and 4th Jubbulpore Panditji's programme:—3rd Katni, 4th Khandwa, 5th Harda, 6th Betul, 7th Chhindwara, and 8th Jubbulpore.

SWARAJ AND MINORITIES.

EXPOSITION BY ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

The large audience which came to hear various speakers of their past political achievements in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening were sorely disappointed when they learnt that Mr. N. M. Dumasia, one of the speakers had not accepted or acknowledged the invitation and that the subject of the evening was changed to be the "Place of Minorities, viz., Parsis, Jews and Christians in the Scheme of Swaraj."

CONSPIRACY BLOWN UP.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha who presided in the absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said Dr. Naidu having been operated that day, Mrs. Naidu was unable to preside on that occasion. There was also another disappointment, he said, and that was that the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha had sent invitations to the three candidates to the Assembly, viz., Messrs. Jayakar, Mehta and Dumasia to which the first two redily responded, while Mr. Dumasia neither accepted nor acknowledged it. There was a serious propaganda, he said, a fortnight ago in a certain section of the Parsi Press in which it was stated that Messrs. Jayakar and Mehta had come to a secret arrangement to throw out Mr. Dumasia. It was a campaign of misunderstanding, misrepresentation and mischief, and it was decided, therefore, that night, to alter the subject and the other candidates were requested to speak on the place of minorities in the Scheme of Swaraj."

PARSIS, THE PIONEERS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then said there was a great apprehension on the part of the minor communities that their interests would suffer in the scheme of Swaraj. The Hindus were the dominant race, while the Mahomedans were militant. It was a legitimate fear of the intelligent part of the minorities and he took up first the Parsi community, and asked what did the Parsis represent in the communal life of India? What did they stand for? How had they been treated in the past? Replying to these questions, Mr. Jayakar said that the Parsis stood for considerable enterprise and power of adaptation. He had seen Parsis in remote and out of place corners of the Central Provinces carrying on grocery and other businesses. In South Africa it was the Parsis who had penetrated with the Khojas first. In business life, the Parsi led the other communities while in the legal profession, there were splendid specimens of Parsi community both adorning the Bench and the Bar. The intrepidity and venturesomeness of the Parsi community, he said, was unique and he was sure when Swaraj came, the Parsis would adapt themselves with far more alacrity than they had ever done in the past and would be in the forefront and vanguard of the political activities of India by their power of adaptation, intrepidity and enterprise. He then spoke of the charities of the Jains which was also a minority community and refrained from speaking of other communities for want of time.

TOWARDS AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who followed Mr. Jayakar pictured the present civic life of Bombay and said it very correctly indicated the future life of India. The late Sir P. M. Mehta and Dadabhoy Nowroji refused to look from the Parsi point of view and even refused to give letters of recommendations on communal grounds. The minorities had no reason to distrust and instanced the constitution of America where there were a number of races from Europe but under the American Constitution there emblazoned a great truth that every one was equal and their rights and opportunities should be recognised. If India had that constitution that every one of the human being would have equal rights, he thought, both the major and minor communities would have no quarrel for rights and privileges.

In the Bombay Municipal Corporation there were 106 members and in proportion to the population, the Parsis should be only three or four, but there were 20 members of that community, while the Christians five instead of one or two and the Jews two though they should have one looking to the smallness of that community. This country, he said, was drifting slowly to the goal of the American Constitution and pointed out that the resolution of the Unity Conference held at Delhi, two years ago, which had very judiciously acknowledged the protection of minority rights against sectarian on communal basis. Then the Indian National Union sponsored by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad had also laid down the same principle. The voters too, he submitted, did not exercise their privileges on communal lines and pointed out the election of Mr. K. F. Nariman to the last Legislative Council who topped the list not by Parsi votes alone but also by non-Parsi votes. He therefore assured, his audience, that in the scheme of Swaraj for every human being, there would be equality and fraternity as is depicted on the American flag.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then in a short speech exhorted the electors not to vote on communal lines and said that the candidate must be a bankrupt of all good records if he begged from house to house for votes and appealing to the electors solely for vote for him on communal grounds.

The Chairman, in winding up the proceedings said the heart of the Parsi community was sound and beat in unison with the rest of India. The Parsis would lead for India, suffer for India and die for India. (Applause).

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LAJPAT RAI CONCLUDES C. P. TOUR.

CHHINDWARA, October, 30.

Lala Lajpatrai concluded his election campaign in Central Provinces on behalf of the Independent Congress Party yesterday at Narda and Itarsee, and left for the Punjab.—Associated Press.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

INDIA'S CLAIM IGNORED.

PROF. WADIA ON INDIAN CURRENCY.

Prof. P. A. Wadia delivered an interesting lecture on Saturday evening on Indian Currency in Sir C. J. Hall, Mr. K. Natrajan presided on the occasion

After giving a brief history of the currency question in India since 1893 the lecturer said India was passing through a very critical period before her future monetary policy was settled in January next. While admitting the economic importance of 1/4 ratio he said they should not allow the vital issue that was before the country to be forced into the background, viz., whether they should accept the gold bullion standard which the Royal Commission had spuriously called an absolute gold standard. When the Royal Commission came to Bombay the Bombay economists suggested a workable scheme by which they demanded a full gold standard but they did not accept it. What the Bombay economists suggested was the establishment of a separate gold coin for India and an undertaking that further additions to the currency should be only in gold.

What the Royal Commission did was to reject Sir Basil Blackett's proposal for a gold standard as impossible. After rejecting his scheme they proposed a substitute called the gold bullion standard which they said was equal to the gold standard.

ESSENTIALS OF GOLD STANDARD

Professor Wadia said that a gold bullion standard was not a gold standard in any sense, because it lacked the three essentials of the gold standard namely gold coin in circulation, a mint and a free and open market for gold. Once they had a gold standard and their unit of reckoning was a gold coin all the ratio difficulties would disappear. No civilised country in the world had ever thought of regulating or fixing its foreign exchanges. The foreign exchanges were always left to themselves and they varied according to the trend of the foreign trade. Concluding Professor Wadia said that only a short-sighted statesman would believe that Great Britain's welfare demanded the immediate refusal of India's claim to a full gold standard.

The chairman in his closing remarks suggested the appointment of an Indian Finance Minister chosen from the non-official public to deal with the question in the right way on which the interests not of this generation but of many future generations rested.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

(Continued from previous page.)

one of these should resign in favour of a director from the shareholders.

MR. PAYMASTER'S RIDER.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster wanted to add a rider to the original proposition or a separate resolution condemning the policy of the Government of India which was harmful not only to the Scindia's but to the whole country

Mr. Walchand Hirachand replying to various questions said s.s. "Jalaveera" was bought for Rs. 15,80,000 and sold for Rs. 2,47,000 while s.s. "Jaldutta" was purchased for Rs. 3,76,000 and sold for Rs. 1,77,000. Referring to the doubtful debts he said, certain coolliry was hypothecated against the doubtful debt. He assured the shareholders that book debt relating to Narottam Ltd. amounting to Rs. 5,56,000 was sound and it had no connection with the agents.

Replying to Mr. Vasavda Mr. Walchand said before Sir Lallubhai went to England, tenders were invited for new ships and after he went to England fresh tenders were invited from France, Italy, Germany and England.

Mr. Narottam Morarji, replied that their object in sending their representatives to the League of Nations, Legislative Assembly, Delhi or Simla, was in the interests of the Company.

Mr. C. I. Parekh moved an amendment to give 12 per cent. per share to the shareholders and Rs. 5,83,150 as dividend The Chairman ruled this out of order and Mr. Parekh protested against the ruling.

The proposition was then put to the vote and was carried, Mr. C. I. Parekh only dissenting.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, and Mr. Laljee Narunjee were then elected directors for the ensuing year.

A shareholder then moved for the appointment of Mr. P. H. Vasavda as an additional director but the Chairman ruled him out of order.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster then moved that: "This meeting agrees with the Chairman and directors that the coastal trade of India should be reserved for Indian shipping only."

The motion was carried with acclamation The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

RAILWAY SHED ABLAZE.

How buildings adjoining railway lines stand the risk of catching fire was witnessed on Saturday when a hut in the Byculla railway shed was suddenly ablaze at about 10 o'clock in the morning Soon after a local train passed with its engine issuing volumes of smoke some of the sparks which flew in all directions lodged in a hut close by and soon an alarm of fire was raised by the workmen. The Byculla fire brigade being only at a stone's throw came to the spot immediately and put out the fire within 15 minutes. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 100.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1926.

OFFICIAL HOSTILITY.

It is a wholesome practice followed by the Chairmen of the Board of Directors of prominent banking, shipping and other companies in Britain to devote the major portion of their annual addresses to the shareholders to the discussion of some burning questions of national policy. We wish that practice were more frequently followed in this country than is the case at present. For such pronouncements by eminent British financiers and industrialists exert considerable influence on the policy of the British Government by the lead they give to public opinion. We, therefore, welcome the example which Mr. Narottam Morarji has set by making a striking departure from the usual practice of Chairmen of Joint Stock Companies of delivering humdrum speeches. The speech which he made on Saturday at the annual general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is a vigorous and weigthy pronouncement on a subject which is of vital importance to the evolution of India as an economically self-reliant country. There are many channels through which India's wealth is being drained to foreign countries, especially England, and of these shipping is not the least prominent. If a few indigenous shipping concerns continue to exist in this country they do so despite the apathy and lack of support of the Government of India. The bulk of the passenger traffic and commercial commodities are carried to and from India, in non-Indian ships. If, therefore, in the absence of due protection from the State Indian shipping concerns are to make headway they can do so only with the moral as well as material support of the public. Such support will not be denied to them so long as their management continues to inspire public confidence. No concern will inspire such confidence so long as those in control of it do not make genuine efforts to conduct it through Indian agency. The office staff of the Scindia Company, though it is top-heavy in some respects, is, we are glad to note, entirely Indian. So far as officers and engineers on its seven steamers are concerned, only 29 out of 63 are Indians. This is hardly a satisfactory state of things and though Mr. Narottam has offered an explanation, we trust the Directors of the Company will make more vigorous efforts than they have made hitherto to offer inducements to Indian youths to serve as apprentices. The arrangements they propose making with those with whom orders for the building of new tonnage have been placed for providing a selected batch of Indian engineers with opportunities to undergo further training in the ship-building yard in England and obtain knowledge of the art and science of marine engine construction, constitute a welcome step in this direction.

But shipping is a form of national activity which, as the experience of other countries shows, cannot thrive without the unstinted support of the State. In India the attitude of the Government so far as the protection of indigenous shipping enterprise is concerned has been anything but encouraging. The manner in which the Report of the Indian Mercantile Committee has been dealt with brings into relief the true character of this attitude. The Government first sat upon the Report for a long time and it was only when strong pressure was brought to bear on them that they very recently recognised the principle of establishing a training-ship in Indian waters. How half-hearted and inadequate is this recognition is clearly pointed out by Mr. Narottam. "Unless the Government of India make it obligatory by statute, as recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee in their report, on the ships plying on the coast to recruit at least 50 per cent. of their officers from those who obtain the necessary certificate of competency after undergoing training on the Training ship," he said, "I feel certain that the proposed Training Ship will defeat its own object, and the failure of the scheme will be flung into our face with the remark that Indians lack the sense of the sea."

It is, however, the attitude of the Government of India in regard to the national demand for the reservation of the coasting trade for Indian ships which shows how hostile they are to the development of a truly national Indian marine. That attitude was best revealed in the speech delivered by Sir Charles Innes in the Assembly in March last and we draw the attention of all those interested in the growth of indigenous shipping industry to the able and crushing reply which Mr. Narottam has given, laying bare the half-truth, mis-statements and mischievous attempts to cloud the issue in which the Commerce Member indulged. Seldom has a more telling indictment of Government's policy been framed and Mr. Narottam does not exaggerate when he says that "the several arguments advanced by Sir Charles Innes in regard to the effect of the policy of reservation have only the justification of his earnest desire to help the present foreign monopolistic interests on the coast to continue their exploitation of India," and that his speech is "a clear indication of the changed mentality of the Government of India towards the cause of Indian shipping." The tone and substance of Sir Charles Innes' speech, re-inforced by the recent refusal of the British Trade Facilities Committee to give financial help to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company for building steamers in England have brought home to Mr. Narottam the fact that the continuous apathy of the Government seems to have changed into direct hostility and that, in these circumstances, it is difficult to sustain the faith in the honest intentions of the Government to help the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine. A national mercantile marine will come into being only when a truly national Government takes the place of the present Government and the sooner men like Mr. Narottam realise this and take their due share in the struggle for winning the country's freedom, the better for the enterprizes they control as well as for the country.

ANOTHER BURDEN.

Earl Winterton made an important statement at the Imperial Conference last week on the possibilities of developing air communications between India and other parts of the Empire. He waxed eloquent over what he called the fascinating and romantic contrast between the aerial and other means of transport and assured the Conference that India was destined to play a prominent part in the development of Imperial air communications. Earl Winterton had good reason to be eloquent. The military value of an air force in India to the Empire is undesirable. The commercial value of air transport is yet to be fully established. He, however, knows but too well that India cannot, at any rate for the present, stand in the way of any Imperial air scheme, military or civil. When the Indian tax-payer must finance the scheme and Britishers will man the air service as a matter of course, Lord Winterton can well afford to be eloquent about India's destiny and aerial romance.

Coming to the details of his Indian scheme—it is being hatched in England—he made it clear that "in future all aerodromes, hangars, quarters, godowns, telegraphs and metereological apparatus and other necessary equipment should be paid for by the Government of India," that India is to be "consulted" when a "subsidy or other special assistance was proposed by His Majesty's Government or a Dominion Government." He admitted that the scheme "would mean expenditure from public revenues on a considerable scale for which there would be no immediate monetary return." Nevertheless "he had, every hope that sufficient funds could be made available." The Lee loot was not the last.

It may be noticed that in his long harangue the Under Secretary for India had not a word to say about the Indianisation of the air force. The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India consists of 218 officers, all British, 1,757 British non-commissioned officers and airmen, and only 138 Indians the vast majority of whom are employed only at the Air Craft Depot and Park as carpenters, fitters, fabric workers and hamals. While talking sanguinely about providing vast funds for his scheme, the "representative" of India at the Imperial Conference is discreetly silent about the only point that would benefit Indians as distinguished from the Government of India. Earl Winterton need not be surprised if Indians do not share his enthusiasm for his Imperial schemes so long as for the money they pay they are to remain mere fitters and carpenters in the Royal Air Force in their own country.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual report of the Social Service League for the year 1925 will convince even a casual reader what an amazing amount of service it has been rendering to the poor, the distressed and the backward in the city of Bombay. Established fourteen years ago, it has, by its ceaseless and varied work, won the confidence of the public, the local bodies and Government alike. It has inspired and helped to bring into existence a number of other social service institutions in this city and even outside it. It has shown what organised social service can do, as distinguished from haphazard and often misdirected individual efforts, and has done much to rouse the civic conscience of the Bombay public.

Even a bare mention of all the activities of the League will fill a column. Night schools, a textile technical school, travelling libraries, publication of periodicals and other literature on social service, social workers' training classes, free reading rooms, public lectures, sanitation rounds, organisation of co-operative societies, free medical aid, boy scouts, sports for working men and their children, prison preaching, helping workmen to obtain compensation, and general propaganda for social betterment are only a few of the numerous activities carried on ceaselessly by the League throughout the city. All this is exclusive of the work first initiated by the League and then carried on by specialised institutions. We cannot find space for the description of all the work done under the above heads. We would only ask the reader to call at the head office of the League, at the Servants of India Society's Buildings, get a copy of the report and see how he can benefit the League or be benefitted by it. There is an enormous field in Bombay for organised social service and it is necessary that the Bombay public should be in close and sympathetic touch with a model institution like the League. To the local philanthropists in particular we would commend the League as best entitled to their support. We understand that the League immediately needs about Rs. 25,000 for the Textile Technical School and the Working Men's Institute both started by it. In view of the splendid work done by these two institutions and the League itself, we have every confidence that the appeal made by the League in its report will meet with a speedy and generous response from the public.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

WANTED A UNITED FRONT.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

It is unfortunate that during the present election campaign the things that divide Indian Nationalists have been given greater importance than those that unite them. The supreme need of the country is the formulation of a programme of action that will command the approval and evoke the co-operation of all parties in the country. Such a programme is not only desirable but also feasible. With a view to create an atmosphere favourable to the evolution of such a programme we have arranged to publish interviews with prominent candidates of various parties on the subject. We publish below the interview with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

"To me" says Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, "the question of Currency is of paramount importance.—It is necessary that those who are returned to the Assembly should forget their minor differences and set to work in a spirit of national welfare. What a striking contrast between the relief offered by America and Egypt and the distress of cultivators, capable of being relieved to a certain extent by the correct currency policy, accentuated in India—Lord Birkenhead will recognize that it cannot be all "Give" on the part of India and all "Take" on the part of Government.

Q:—Have you got any definite programme in the new Assembly?

A:—Yes. I have the Currency question, the questions regarding Skeen Committee's Report, management of railways in a national spirit and in the best interest of the population of India. Besides, there is the question of bringing about a change in the Constitution, to which I attach very great importance. To me the question of Currency is of paramount importance and my views about it are already before the public. For years hereafter, our countrymen ought to devote their concentrated attention in order to ensure for India a satisfactory system of Currency and Finance. The report of the Skeen Committee, I am awaiting with utmost keenness. The opening up of military services to Indians in a whole-hearted manner is necessary to make Indians a nation with keen sense of self-respect and in that connection the Assembly has a sacred duty to perform. Undue compromise in any schemes of making military services available to Indians without any distinction based on history or prejudices, ought not to be allowed. The railways are a great asset in our national economy. That they are, at present, a paying proposition, is not all that the people should be content with. Various details such as reduced rates of freight, convenience of third class passengers, Indianisation of the staff, are the main questions which should command the undivided attention of the Assembly. When there are so many pressing demands on the fund of our energies, it is an unfortunate sign that the country should present a depressing atmosphere owing to the dissension and bickerings among various political parties. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that those who are returned to the Assembly should forget their minor differences there and set to work in a spirit of national welfare.

Unworthy Insinuations.

Q:—What concerted efforts can be made by the Assembly to put the Indian Currency on a sound basis?

A:—The Assembly is sought to be divided on very undesirable grounds of provincial jealousies and other prejudices. It is all the more deplorable that the efforts in this direction should proceed from high quarters whence they would have been little expected. Mr. Hilton Young and Sir Basil Blackett have made open allegations that my Minute of Dissent was penned in selfish interest of Bombay Presidency and the mill-owners of this city. Allegations such as these are as untrue as they are deplorable from the quarters they come. I will not disclaim a fair pride in my belonging to the Presidency and the city in which I live. To allege that I wrote my Minute of Dissent because it was in the interest of Bombay and not of India, is really a sad reading for me. I have no doubt that these critics do know better than what they betray by their criticisms and I feel that even the heat of controversy does not justify their making the insinuation which they have made. It is to be noted with gratification that in the Currency League that has been formed, there are members from all over India and few Indian representative commercial bodies from any part of India have yet championed the 1s. 6d. ratio. The total Indian population throughout the length and breadth of India has expressed itself, in unequivocal terms, for 1s. 4d. ratio, gold standard and gold currency. The efforts to divide Capital and Labour made from certain quarters including my majority colleagues on the Royal Commission are patently wrong and will, I hope, deceive nobody. If leaders of Labour do not reconcile themselves in consideration of the best interest of the country, to the natural ratio of 1s. 4d. for India, they will soon realize that when the rupee is stabilized at 1s. 6d. after years' struggles and upsetting of agriculture, commerce and industry, the reduction in wages will have to be faced without demur. In the meantime lock-outs, short-time movements, reduced paying power of agriculture will make for unemployment of labour both manual and clerical. The abnormally low rates of agricultural produce, which are now unavoidable with the fall in gold prices of raw materials are further reduced by the efforts at stabilisation at 1s. 6d.

"Give and Take."

While Governments in other countries such as America and Egypt are organising assistance to cultivators there, by devising special methods for financing surplus cotton crops, the Government of India seek to signalise their solicitude of the Indian ryot by insisting on a higher ratio of exchange, which compels the cultivator to forego in rupees 12 1|2 per cent. What a striking contrast between the relief offered by America and Egypt and the distress of the cultivators accentuated by the Government's policy in India! And as this effort is continued at the expense of gold resources of India,—15 million pounds gold securities have already been parted with, to say nothing of 5 crores of rupee-created securities,—I fail to see how any impartial member of the Assembly can be carried away by the prejudice which is sought to be created on grounds of provincial jealousies or on the misleading grounds of the interest of the consumer as against that of the grower in India?

Q:—What will be the Assembly's fitting reply to recent pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead in the Imperial Conference?

A:—The very fact that every wing of political parties in India is seeking to enter the Legislatures both provincial and central, is a satisfactory answer to Lord Birkenhead,—an answer, which, I believe, should meet with his own approval even. Of course, if he tries our patience much too long—and it is getting late already—it will be difficult to suppress the genuine feeling of Indian public against the present Constitution and some of the flagrant activities of Government, either complete or seriously under effort. There is necessity of earnest will and co-operation on both the sides. Lord Birkenhead will recognise that it cannot be all "Give" on the part of India and all "Take" on the part of the Government.

THE RISING TIDE OF COLOUR PREJUDICE.

BRITAIN'S BLUNDERING THROUGH.

(BY D. N. UKUM,)

At the Imperial Conference Gen. Hertzog sounded a discordant note of unrestrained freedom of action for Dominions, which coupled with the enabled advices from Natal of putting into effect the two drastic ordinances which enable the Town and Borough Councils to refuse licenses to certain scheduled trades prove how far the Imperialists of the British Commonwealth want to cement the Empire Unity. In the whole of the Empire there is not a single spot, where the coloured classes as a whole are not treated ruthlessly and contemptuously. It is, therefore, better for us Indians to make a common cause with the South Africans (Negroes), and carry on a world propaganda for spreading genuine Unity.

Among the incidents that suggest a disposition on the part of the British authorities to defer to the force of American colour prejudice was the intimation that the London Medical Hospital would not welcome a group of seventy-five coloured doctors, who proposed to visit that institution for purposes of inspection. The London doctors appear to have been informed that such an invasion of coloured members of the profession would be embarrassing to the Southern doctors present. So the opposition is couched as a concession to American colour prejudice.

Another incident that has aroused much disappointment among the coloured residents of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, is the decision of the British Government to disband the West Indian Regiment, the oldest unit of Negroes in the British Empire. No reason was assigned for this decision in the brief cablegram which announced the action.

The action of the Canadian Government railroad last July in discharging the coloured crews on dining cars and replacing them by Whites is cited as another evidence that discrimination works along economic lines, as well as in the army and in the profession.

This sudden acceleration of the strong colour discrimination underlying the apparent friendliness and fairness of British sentiments is rather startling to those who have not sensed the strength of colour prejudice. This prejudice has been actively manifested in the contact of the British with us in India as is strikingly shown in the work entitled "A Passage to India" by a modern English author.

These instances of British discrimination will seem unaccountable to those views from this side who have only experienced the most amiable treatment from Britishers with whom they have come in contact. These symptoms of colourphobia may not down as examples of British blunder by those who do go any further than the surface of things.

(To be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

What's in a Name?

Sir George Buchanan has been driven to the necessity of quoting a cookery book in support of his contention "that 'stiff unctuous clay' is soft clay for all practical purposes." The material to be dredged had been described as "stiff unctuous clay" and on this definition, this "expert" on reclamation work now informs us, he had based his report and had made recommendations for carrying out the scheme. What is in a name after all? Whether the clay was described as "soft" or "stiff unctuous" it mattered little to the expert who had no experience previously of reclamation work on the ocean front or the men who had engaged him and were in a hurry to do good to the people of Bombay? Only the material proved different from what it was anticipated to be and the people of Bombay must blame their "Kismet." The expert did his duty and his employer, who had beseeched him not to let him down, did not bother about technical matters.

Those Documents Again.

Lord Lloyd, when questioned about certain private files, which had important bearings on the inception and execution of his "folly," suppressed the unholy curiosity of the questioner by a majestic wave of the hand and a decisive expression of injured innocence "Let it pass on." Sir George Buchanan, another martyr before the Back Bay Committee, has not failed to emulate this great example. There was a trifling difference of about a 100 per cent. in the estimates of the reclamation expenditure made in 1919 and 1922. He was asked to explain this insignificant discrepancy and Sir Frederick Hopkinson volunteered to go over the documents containing the details of information as to how he had arrived at the original estimate. Sir George Buchanan replied that he would only supply certain documents but would not "lay bare to Sir Frederick's gaze the whole details of his office work for over a number of years." Mr. Billimoria, however, reminded him that he had been paid for the documents and therefore he ought to give them up. It remains to be seen if the legal adviser, who accompanies Sir George Buchanan during the enquiry, advises him to give up the documents or not. Meanwhile, the taxpayer whose money was used for paying for these documents may well wonder why the expert is unwilling to part with them "when he is sure, according to the "Times" cable, that "Sir Lawless Hooper's evidence regarding this matter made statements so misleading that they amounted to untruth."

Manipulating Railway Fares.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld, had something frank, if bitter, to say, to the Agricultural Commission about railway administration in India. He said: "Railways sometimes manipulated the rates to the prejudice of agriculturists. Of course the waggon famine also hit agriculturists. At present there was no method of putting popular pressure on the administration of railways." There is no exaggeration in the statement. If anything, it is an understatement. The woes of third class passengers in general continue unredressed. A fresh instance of discrimination against such passengers is afforded by the East Indian Railway authorities. While they have recently reduced the fares of upper class passengers by 25 per cent., the reductions in the lower class fares is only 12 to 15 per cent. Yet, it is the poor third class passengers that bring the largest revenue to the railways. The plain reason is, as Mr. Rothfeld said, there is no method of bringing popular pressure on the administration of railways, the "Reforms" notwithstanding."

Opium Smoking.

Even from the fuller particulars about the communique of the Governor of Assam withholding his assent from both the Opium Smoking Bills passed by the Assam Council it does not appear that his action was in any way justifiable. The Bills are stated by the Governor to have been defective. Whether the real defect is the future one in opium revenue is not quite clear. But the first Bill, which made opium smoking in company an offence, was an official Bill and could not have been so very defective as to be vetoed. The second Bill was a non-official one and penalised opium smoking in any shape or form. It also provided that the first Bill should be repealed with effect from 1928 and, that the second Bill should be in force thereafter. But, we are told, there is no precedent for a Bill being repealed before it became law. This is carrying red tape too far. We trust, however, that the Assam Council will now meet the Governor's manoeuvre by bringing forward a more drastic Bill touching both opium smoking and opium eating.

Magistrates v. Police.

A Sub-Magistrate in Madras, who resigned in April last in somewhat mysterious circumstances, has now published a letter in the Press stating the true reason for his resignation. It seems he received veiled hints from the higher authorities that if he cared for his office he should try and get on smoothly with the Police. Many an unfortunate Magistrate takes the hint and saves his post. But this one resented the hint and lost his job. All honour to him. But the higher authorities seem to have been a little tactless. Elsewhere, we know, the Magistrates receive no specific instructions. Transfers and titles have smoothened matters.

ONE MORE MOVE

UNRESERVED DISCUSSIONS DEMANDED.

MINERS TO MEET THE EXECUTIVE.

RUGBY, October 29.

A meeting between the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the Miners' Federation this afternoon will determine whether or not anything can come of the new mediation move initiated by the General Council. The refusal hitherto maintained by the Miners Federation to discuss either working hours or district settlements will necessarily have to be abandoned if progress is made, since already a quarter million men are working under locally arranged terms which disregard these stipulations. This would not necessarily rule out any agreement on general principles to govern district settlements and the task of the General Council today is to persuade the Miners' Executive to take part in the discussions without reservations.—B. O. W.

COAL PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MINERS' CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The trade Union Congress mediators have succeeded in obtaining concessions from both the Government and the miners. It is believed that conversations for coal peace are proceeding on the lines of the resumption of work in the district settlements co-ordinated nationally.

The coal miners have agreed to consider the resumption on temporary district settlements co-ordinated nationally, pending the hammering out of permanent national agreements. The T U C negotiators are hopeful of inducing the Government to set negotiations on foot but the miners' delegates conference is necessary for the ratification of any provisional plan of settlement.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

The conference between the miners' leaders and the T. U. C. mediators has been adjourned till next week to enable the miners' executive to consult the National Delegates' Conference. The T. U. C. is arranging further conference with the Prime Minister.

The Executive of the T. U. C. after meeting the miners' executive went to Downing Street and conferred with Mr. Churchill.

It is officially announced that 270,000 were working to-day, an increase of 7,000.—Reuter.

COAL PEACE MOVE.

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE TO AUTHORISE.

The coal peace move initiated by the Trades Union Congress gives promise of more hopeful developments, although the Miners Executive last night, would not go quite so far as the Trade Unions Mediating Committee wished. The Executive desire to obtain sanction of the Delegates' Conference, before putting before Government proposals, which is understood, to provide for district settlements in respect of both wages and hours, within the framework of the national arrangement. The Delegate Conference probably next Thursday, will be asked to authorise resumed negotiations on these lines.

SCOPE OF EMERGENCY POWERS.

RUGBY, October 29.

Speaking on the coal dispute to night Mr Lloyd George emphasised that Government's emergency regulations gave them power to take over mines and he advocated the application by those, of the Coal Commission's Report without reservations.—B. O. W.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Mahammed Habibullah leaving Delhi on November 13th, arrives at Bombay on 14th and leaves the same day for Madras arriving on tthe morning of the 16th. He halts at Madras from 17th to 21st November and then leaves for Bombay, arriving there on the morning of the 24th. He sails for South Africa as the Leader of the Indian Delegation by S. S. Karapara on the afternoon of the 24th.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay with the Members of the Bombay Government held a meeting with the Royal Commission on Agriculture at the Council Hall Poona on Thursday the 28th instant.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Golf Gymkhana Poona and gave away the prizes on Thursday the 28th instant.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain C. B. Lyon Office Military Secrettry and Captain K. E. Previte, Aide-de-Camp left Kirkee for Bombay on Thursday 28th.

Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson lunched with the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimsoola at the Turf Club House Poona on Saturday.

ELECTIONS IN U. S. A.

PARTY LEADERS SCARED AND PUZZLED.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS ACTIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

New York.—Despite desperate efforts of party leaders to stimulate interest throughout the country in Tuesday's election for the whole House of Representatives, and a third of the Senate, it cannot be said that the United States are suffering from poll fever. Reasons generally accepted are firstly the prosperity evident throughout the country which therefore makes it inopportune to desert the sure substance for the possible shadow by a sweeping change in the administration and, secondly, absence of a commanding figure among the politicians to stir political passions. It is usual a few days before the election for prophets on either side to tempt gods by forecasting a certain victory. This year, however, the most trustworthy are strangely reticent. Party leaders are scared and puzzled. Republicans emphasize the present obvious national prosperity and appeal, therefore, for continued popular support and Democrats bank upon the fact that the election comes in the middle of the presidential term when the administration has had time to make the number disgruntled.

AMERICA'S ADHERENCE TO WORLD COURT.

While the League of Nations war-debt settlements, reduction of armaments, and international trade concern a vast number of thinking voters, they are generally excluded from the candidates' platforms, although America's adherence to the World Court has loomed large.

It is noteworthy also that for the first time prohibition has assumed the central position in national election, eight States having decided to test the electors by means of a referendum. Wets are particularly energetic, especially in New York and Illinois where they are determined to exhibit their full strength. Republicans command the majority of only twenty-nine in the House of Representatives, while they can only afford to lose three or four seats in the Senate. Unbiassed observers express the opinion that neither House will change its complexion.—Reuter's Special.

L ADER OF MEJLISS ATTACKED.

POLICEMAN SHOT DEAD .

TEHERAN, Oct. 30.

Modarres, a prominent leading member of Mejliss was attacked, while leaving his house this morning by a man, whose identity has not been established. The assailant fired five shots from a revolver, wounding Modarres in both the arms. A policeman in trying to arrest the assailant was shot dead. The assailant was later arrested. The motive for attack is not at present known. The populace is greatly excited.—Reuter.

AFTER THE ASSAULT.

TEHERAN, October, 30.

It transpires that three assailants attacked Modarres, two of whom have been arrested. Modarres was first taken to Police Hospital, and, afterwards, transferred to the Government Hospital where several doctors attended to the wounds the bones of his left arm have been shattered and the right hand has been wounded, but his condition is satisfactory.

All Cabinet Ministers, members of the Mejliss and Llema called on him personally to make enquiries. Modarres declares that he knows his assailants.

More Persons Wounded

Besides a policeman who was shot dead a friend who was accompanying Modarres and a shopkeeper have been wounded.—Reuter.

SHIPPING TRADE.

RUGBY, October 29.

Figures published by the Chamber of Shipping disclose a substantial improvement in the shipping trade during the past three months. The idle tonnage at British ports has been reduced by one half, the total reduction amounting tonearly 500,000 tons. This significant movement is attributed in the first instance to a demand for freightss from coal importers, but it has been reinforced by a similar activity of the grain trade.—B. O. W.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Science and Doctor of Music were conferred on Sir Josiah Stamp, the distinguished economist and Paderewski respectively at the Cambridge University.—B. O. W.

ENGINEERS AND NOT CONTRACTORS.

BUCHANAN'S REMUNERATION.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

RELUCTANCE TO SUPPLY DETAILED INFORMATION.

Further examined by the Back Bay Inquiry Committee, Sir George Buchanan stated that he had complained that they were not building the sea-wall according to the specification; and added that action should have been taken when it was found that material was escaping through the wall

Further, Sir George Buchanan, emphasised that his firm were engineers to and con'ractors of the work.

Dealing with the question of remuneration, the Chairman wanted Sir G. Buchanan to supply detailed information Sir G Buchanan, in reply, said that he was not going to lay bare to Sir F. Hopkinson's gaze the whole details of his office works for over a number of years. Mr. Billimoria said, "He has been paid for it It is our property and should be produced."

LLOYD'S IMPATIENT URGENCY,

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Sir G. Buchanan dealing with his estimate of the cost of the scheme said that nobody in 1919 could foresee the vast rise in prices all over the world in the following years nor forecast the depreciation of the rupee from 12 to 15 to a pound sterling For example, when the dredger was ordered an offer of 451 thousand sterling had been withdrawn by the lapse of time and other circumstances combined to raise the contract price to over 650 thousand payable at Rs 15 to a £ instead of at Rs. 12. The Government was aware of it and could have called a halt and asked for the re-examination of the estimate before the dredger was ordered had they wished it but presumably the scheme was regarded as so-urgent and profitable that the difference was comparatively negligible.

Sir G. Mears asked, "You mean that the reclaimed land would be sold at such an enormous profit that two to three millions sterling spent in the general work was unimportant".

Sir G Buchanan agreed it was so

ENGINEERS AND NOT CONTRACTORS.

Replying to Sir Mears Sir G. Buchanan said that the prices in 1919 were 2 ½ times higher than in 1912 but in 1920 prices began to soar. No undue haste had been shown by anyone in proceeding with the work:—The project had been discussed for many years and pending its disposal it was blocking the development of Bombay. He emphasised that his firm were engineers to and not contractors of the work. The statement of Sir Lawless Hepper that Messrs Meik and Buchanan carried out the work as agents of the Government was not true

PURCHASE OF MACHINERY

Dealing with the question of remuneration Sir G. Buchanan said that for the purchase of machinery and stores the usual fee was 2 1/2 per cent of the cost. His firm agreed to do the work for two per cent and were paid only 1 1/2 per cent which in many cases did not even cover their expenses. They were to receive one per cent for the dredger but were paid three-quarter per cent.

Sir G. Mears asked Sir G Buchanan to supply detailed information of how he had arrived at the original estimate of 367 lakhs so that Sir Frederick Hopkinson could go into it

Sir G. Buchanan replied that he would supply certain documents but was not going to bare to Sir F. Hopkinson's gaze the whole details of his office work for over a number of years.

Sir G. Mears said that Sir G Buchanan must decide by Monday whether he was going to produce the details. "If you say you won't produce them, well and good

Mr. Billimoria said, "He has been paid for it. It is our property and should be produced".

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

RS. 1,000 IN PRIZES.

RS. 750 FOR THE BEST ESSAY

ON

Why 1s 6d Ratio is Ruinous to India

CONSOLATION PRIZE OF RS 250

The "Bombay Chronicle" will award a prize of Rs. 750 to the writer of the best essay on "Why 1s. 6d. ratio is ruinous to India." The essay should not contain more than 4,000 words and must be received in this office on or before 15th November, 1926. If the first prize goes to a competitor who is not at present a bonafide student in any of the Universities, a consolation prize of Rs. 250 will be given to the best essay by such student. The proprietors of "The Chronicle" reserved the right of publishing the essays which win the prizes and any of the other.

The prizes will be awarded by a Board of Examiners consisting of the following:—

Messrs. B. F. Madon, M. R. Jayakar, Prof. K. T. Shah, Principal M. L. Tannan and the Editor of "The Chronicle."

WOMEN OF PUNJAB.

DECLARED QUALIFIED FOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day publishes the following regulations:—No woman shall be disqualified by reason only of her sex for nomination or election to the Punjab Legislative Council.—A. P.

LORD CURZON'S BUST.

RUGBY, October 29.

A bust of the late Lord Curzon was handed over yesterday to the Oxford Union by Lord Oxford. Eloquent tributes to the dead statesman were paid by Lord Oxford, Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon.—B. O. W.

EX-INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

COL. FAWCETT DEAD.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.

Death has occurred of Col. Frederick Fawcett, ex-Inspector General, Indian Police of heart failure in a restaurant.—Reuter.

RECORD NON-STOP FLIGHT.

PARIS, October 31.

M. M. Coste and Rignot have landed at Jansk in Persia after performing a non-stop flight of 5,500 kilometres which is a record. The weather was most unfavourable. Over 6,000 kilometres have been covered.

COTTON SLUMP SEQUEL.

WITHDRAWAL OF 600,000 BALES FROM MARKET.

U. S. BANKERS' FINANCIAL HELP.

LONDON, October 30.

Memphis.—The conference between the bankers and cotton men voted in favour of establishing a corporation with a capital of two and three-quarter million dollars to finance the withdrawal from the market of 600,000 bales.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

A CALL ON GUARANTORS.

LONDON, October 31.

The joint liquidators of the British Empire Exhibition are making a further call of five shillings in the pound on the guarantors, making a total of twenty shillings in the pound. Half of the new call is payable immediately but the liquidators hope that a further call may not be necessary. The deficiency at present is £530,000 but it includes claims totalling £111,000 which are the subject of pending litigation. It is anticipated that the amount eventually payable will be considerably less than that claimed. Moreover the deficiency excludes the estimated realisable value of unrealised assets of £275,000.—Reuter.

INAUGURATION OF CANDIAN STUDENTS' HOSTEL,

PARIS, October 31.

The Anglo-French friendship was cordially manifested on the occasion of the inauguration of the Canadian students' hostel in the Cite Universitaire in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a host of distinguished persons including President Doumergue, M. M. Poincare, Painleve, Herriot, Lord Crewe, Lord Derby, General Gouraud, the Maharajah of Kapurthala and Mr. Roy, and the Canadian Commissioner General. The last-named in his speech said that the League of Nations was conceived on the most solid basis of peace which was intellectual co-operation. It was in that spirit that Canada offered present monument to France.

After Mr. Lapie, the rector of the Paris University formally took possession of the hostel in the name of the university Mr. hostel made a speech in which he anticipated that other nations would soon follow Canada's example and thus the University of Paris would continue its historic role of bringing together the greatest spirits of the age.

Speaking at a dinner in the evening presided by General Foch the Prince of Wales prophesied that Great Britain also would soon her above in the Cite Universitaire.

SENSATION IN LONDON.

FAMOUS MOTOR FIRM IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Sensation has been caused in the city by the announcement, that the joint receivers and managers of the Wolseley Motors Ltd., have been appointed by Justice Tomlin of Chancery Court on the application of the first mortgage debenture stockholders. Council stated that the reason why two managers have been appointed was the magnitude of the undertaking, which was employing 3,000 workers and the fact that there were large contracts on hand.—Reuter's Special.

MEETING OF ANGLO-GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

RUGBY, October 29.

An invitation has been received and accepted by the Federation of German Industries from the Federation of British Industries to send its entire Board to London for important trade discussions.

The "Westminster Gazette" understands that the Conference will deal mainly with the possibilities of co-operation between the leading export finance houses of the two countries in the markets where joint action would be to mutual advantage. Exchanges on routine matters have for several months past been proceeding between the British and the German federations and the decision to hold the meeting in London was reached during a recent meeting in Berlin. It is stated that the proposed meeting is in no sense a sequel to the recent informal conference between the British and the German industrialists at Komsey.—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Imperial Conference delegates numbering 225 men and 28 women spent six hours at sea on Saturday aboard the battleship "Revenge" watching the big naval display off Portland.

It is officially announced that the percentage of standard production rubber which could be exported at the minimum rate of duty from Ceylon and Malaya during quarter beginning 1st November will be eighty.

SILVER CRISIS.

120,000 MEXICAN MINERS AFFECTED.

EFFECT OF BRITAIN PLACING SILVER RESERVE ON MARKET

LONDON, October 31.

Mexico City. Mining Commission of the Chamber of Deputies are studying the means to solve the silver crisis caused by Britain placing the silver reserve of India on the market thereby decreasing the price in many countries to below the cost of production. This is threatening unemployment of 120,000 miners in Mexico. The American Smelting and Mining Company has advised the Commission to petition the British Parliament, through the diplomatic channels, to place the reserve gradually so as to give companies time for adjustment. The company further suggests that Canada and the United States should be invited to present petitions simultaneously.—Reuter.

DR. NAIDU SERIOUSLY ILL.

MRS. NAIDU CANCELS TOUR PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been obliged to abandon for the present her projected tour in the Central and United Provinces and Behar, owing to the serious indisposition of her husband who is undergoing surgical treatment in Bombay, under the advice of specialists, whom he came from Hyderabad to consult.—A. P.

MOTOR CARS COLLIDE.

JOCKEY MORRIS INJURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 30.

A serious motor accident fortunately unattended with fatal results to either party occurred about 10-30 p.m. on Friday night near the Junction of Kennedy Road with Wellesley Road. It appears that a taxi belonging to Messrs. N. M. Mehta and Co was bringing some well-to-do Indians from the Agricultural Show when it collided with a car being driven by Jockey Morris in the opposite direction The cars must have been travelling at a good rate as the impact wrought havoc with both. Two of the occupants of the taxi were seriously injured about the head, one having a nasty cut above the eye. They were both conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital where they were detained for treatment. The driver of the taxi and Jockey Morris were injured but not seriously. One of the cars it is alleged was on the wrong side of the road and this apparently led to the accident. The front wheel of Morris' car was embedded in the bonnet of the taxi which was also badly smashed up.

LATE EDITOR OF THE "HINDU".

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIANS' TRIBUTE.

A well attended meeting of South Indians was held on Saturday evening at Tilak Bridge, Dadar to pay their tribute to the memory of the late Mr. S. Rangaswamy Iyengar. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was to have presided, wrote to the meeting expressing her inability to attend and associating herself with the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Brelvi had also sent a message of sympathy.

The president in his remarks said that in the galaxy of South India journalists, the late Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar stood prominent and it was a misfortune that he should have been removed from their midst so suddenly when the country needed men like him at this juncture. He then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the South Indians in Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, the Asthika Samaj, the Madrassee Union, the Nayar Samaj, the South Indian Association and the Travancorean Association, places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and premature demise of Srijut S. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the talented Editor of the "Hindu," Madras, in whose death Indian National journalism has lost one of its ablest and most efficient advocates and conveys its heartfelt condolence to the proprietors and staff of the "Hindu" and the members of the bereaved family."

Mr. E. P. Menon, in seconding the resolution, associated himself with what the president had said.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that the deceased gentleman was an ornament to his profession. The "Hindu", of which he was the editor, had a high position in Indian journalism.

Several other speakers supported the resolution and it was unanimously passed

Mr. M. R. Menon then moved the following resolution:—

"The President be authorised to communicate the above resolution to the members of the bereaved family and the proprietors of the "Hindu."

The resolution was passed.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S CHALLENGE.

MR. JAYAKAR TO ACCEPT.

The Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall was overcrowded on Saturday evening when Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party and M. C. Chagla spoke on "the Coming Elections" under the auspices of the Indian National Party, Bombay branch. Sir Pherozo C. Sethna presided. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Prof. Ramamurti were among those present.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

Sir P. C. Sethna at the outset said:—

It is a sign of the times and a very hopeful sign indeed that public interest in the coming elections is greater this time than was the case during the elections to the first and second Councils since the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms came into existence. This is as it should be, for the charge is laid at our door that we Indians are people whose genius is not suited to representative institutions. By the greater interest which we display in the coming elections and by electing the right sort of people we shall convince such critics that India believes in representative institutions.

I can quite understand that there may be present in this gathering some with Swarajist tendencies to whom all that I have said may not appeal. On the other hand, any dispassionate critic can hold but no other view than what is expressed in this summary.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Let us consider what exactly is the difference between the Swarajists on the one hand and the Liberals, the Moderates, the Independents and the Responsive Co-operators, who are now known to belong to the Indian National Party on the other. The Swarajists as their very name indicates are anxious to get Home Rule, but this is not their exclusive monopoly. We of the Indian National Party also demand Home Rule. The difference however lies in the manner and method which both sides employ. The Swarajists are in favour of short cuts, whereas we propose to go along the beaten track.

Now short cuts are dangerous and oftener than not have many pitfalls and pitfalls of a kind from which perhaps it would be difficult to extricate oneself and it is to warn the country against such pitfalls and against the methods employed by our Swarajist friends that the Indian National Party appeals to the electors that they should reason for themselves and see the advisability of the course that we recommend as compared to the methods of obstruction and as compared to the policy of walking in and walking out as is followed by the Swarajists.

The present is just the time when we ought not to trifle with our votes, if we have the interest of our country at heart. This is the third Council since the Reforms have come into existence. At the end of the next three years, if not earlier,—and I hope it will be earlier,—Government will appoint another Royal Commission. Our representatives therefore must carry on their work in the Councils in a manner as must convince the authorities that not only are we able to work the Reforms but by co-operation as asked for by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading we shall be justified in claiming a further very substantial advance. I will admit that in the early part of the second Council our Swarajist friends did co-operate to an extent and I gave them full credit for it when I moved a Resolution last February for enhancing the date of the next Royal Commission. Unfortunately however such co-operation was short-lived and there has since been a very decided set-back. These tactics must be avoided if we want to progress and it is therefore that the Indian National Party pleads to the electorate to return only such members as will not bring about any further set-back.

A Swarajist candidate speaking only three days ago divided the members of Councils into three classes. Some he said treated the Councils as tea clubs good for whiling away one's time. Others went there for personal gains and favours whilst a third group consisted of real workers who sought entry into the Councils to serve the public interest and that therefore the electors should send only such men to the Councils. I entirely endorse this classification made by Mr. K. F. Nariman and I also ask the electors to send only such workers to the Councils as will serve the public interest but I leave it to you to decide if you will regard this third group as real workers in the public interest if they go to the Councils with the set determination of obstruction or for walking in and walking out as it suits their convenience.

A week ago Lord Birkenhead speaking at the Guildhall made a speech the tone and tenor of which were in a happier vein than some of his previous utterances on India. He said that if he gets real evidence of the desire on the part of the Legislators to make the Constitution a success he will respond at once both generously and in no niggardly spirit. Let us take him at his word. Let us respond not by saying 'yes' to whatever Government may propose but let us respond by working the Reforms such as they are to the best of our ability and we shall then have the right to ask Lord Birkenhead to display that generosity and that magnanimity towards India which he has vouchsafed in his speech I have just referred to. Subsequent instalments cannot but be large. It is the same as in the case of arising young merchants who takes ten years to make his first Rs. 50,000. It will not take him another ten years but ordinarily a much shorter period in which he may expect to make another Rs. 50,000 In the same way if in 1921 we have received a fair instalment the instalment in 1931 or earlier must be ever so much larger and let us hope that the stage thereafter if any will be nothing less than that of complete self-government within the Empire.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar spoke as follows:—"I am, unlike the Chairman of the evening, an old bird in this hall and quite familiar with its atmosphere. I do not propose to make a long speech, but will only speak on one or two points, reserving my remarks for a future occasion. I propose to accept Mr. Satyamurti's invitation to speak on a point which he has challenged, and I shall do so on a subsequent occasion either in the next week or the week thereafter. I do not want to use the platform of the Indian National Party under the presidency of Sir Pheroze Sethna for discussing questions which relate entirely to the affairs of the Swarajist and Responsive Co-operation parties.

Up to a certain point all parties are agreed, viz, that the demand as made in the Legislative Assembly in 1924-1925 has to be pressed with all strenuousness, and until it is granted, we have to go on keeping up a stubborn fight for the same. It is, therefore, clear that we must send into the Legislatures men who, by their courage, sacrifice and will, will constitute a strong opposition to the Government, keeping in view one ideal, viz., of bending the bureaucracy to the popular will. So far there is no difference. The difference comes in when you consider what is to be done in the meanwhile or in the event of the national demand not being granted. Are the Councils to be utilized for strengthening the resistence, for stiffening up the temper of the people, for creating an Opposition on the floor of the Councils and an all round activity and awakening in the country, or are the Councils to be vacated or broken up without functioning? The Responsivists prefer the former course, viz., that members should remain in their seats and firmly carry on their work, neglecting no weapon by which the popular will will be enforced on the Government. You will thus see that up to a point there is no difference, which only comes in when we think of the procedure. It is now clear—and even many Swarajists realize—that the walk-out and the walk-in policy has not been successful. Even as a resentful protest, its effect has been wiped out by the subsequent walking in in several Provincial Legislatures and in the Central Legislature. Situated as we are, we cannot afford to leave our places in the Legislature, the effect of which is to strengthen the Government which carries on the administration with the aid of other parties.

IF THERE WERE UNITY.

I we were a more united people and would secure with one stroke united action, it would possibly be different, but realizing as we do our limitations, we must hit upon a programme upon which the largest number of people will be able to agree and constitute one united party. In this connection, it is very unfortunate that in these election speeches, unnecessary vituperation and abuse has been introduced by a certain set of speakers who forget the essential fact that, after the elections, all the nationalists will have to combine and work out a common programme in which the Mahomedans also will have to join. It is now recognized by all who have seen the working of the Indian Legislative Assembly that, unless we can induce the Mahomedans to join in one common endeavour to bend the Government to popular will, all our efforts will be in vain. We think that the Responsivists' programme has many elements on which it would be easier for all the nationalists to combine than upon the extreme programme of the Swaraj Party.

CONFUSING THE REAL ISSUE.

It is obvious that the Swaraj Party will not be able to achieve the desired object solely with their own strength. They will have to recourse to the co-operation of other parties without which they will remain ann isolated party in a much greater degree than in the last Assembly. If this truth were kept in view, I feel certain that our election speeches would take a different turn. While criticising our rivals' programme, we must bear in mind that courtesy and fairness are necessary in using such criticism, because ultimately whether we are Responsivists or Swarajists or Nationalists, a common endeavour will have to be made when we are elected to the Legislative Assembly. In this particular, one fails to realize why those who venture to speak on behalf of the Swaraj Party should not show greater caution in the use of expressions. Let them present their programme in a straightforward manner and ask the voters' suffrage on the same. No candidate has a right to feel aggrieved if the vote is asked on a straightforward presentment of his own or his rival's programme. But when attempts are made to confuse the issue and to introduce considerations which are foreign to the nature of the programme, then the difficulty comes in.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

My critics have attacked me in a certain quarter that I have changed my views. In politics a change of views is not a sin but I will say in all frankness that, while I was in the Bombay Council, I endeavoured most loyally to carry out the programme of the ticket on which I had entered the Council, and when I found, and many of my colleagues—as many as twenty in number—also did so, that that programme if continued for another three years, would not bend the Government, it was plainly our duty to tell our Executive Committee what our views were, and I ultimately resigned my seat in the Legislature as the penalty of my difference of views. This is as much as any politician can do. How we carried out our programme loyally while in the Council is made clear in a letter written by Mr. J. K. Mehta to the press a few days ago. I do not wish to dilate on that but I will only say that we carried out the programme with far greater loyalty than our friends did in the Central Legislature."

Mr. Jayakar then described how, time after time, the original rigour of the Swarajist programme had been altered so as to suit the necessities of the Central and the Provincial Legislatures. This shows, he said, great sagacity on the part of those who had the amendment of the programme in their hand. Mr. Jayakar's plea was that as the alterations were made in order to suit the necessities of the occasion from time to time, similarly a further alteration might hve been made after considering all the circumstances of the Legislatures as they would be after the elections. That would be no sin at all. No great party can adhere to its programme as if it was an immutable rule.

The Congress which was at one time the premier political institution of the country, had now, unfortunately, become a partisan of one dominant party. Mr. Jayakar said he could not conceive of any other means better calculated to destroy the prestige of the Congress than this internecine war.

THE PARTY SYSTEM.

He then warned the audience not to be misled by the criticisms of party papers which were doing their best to throw ridicule and contempt upon persons on the other side of the line. The party system, he said, was not suitable to India in all its features as they exist in England, for the simple reason that there one party was in opposition, the other was the Government. The electorate also was educated and quite able to judge for themselves how far condemnatory epithets were to be accepted as representing the truth. In attempting to ridicule their opponents they should not distort the truth, so as to cut at the root of the influence of their opponents of which they themselves would have to take the benefit at some day in the near future. Mr. Jayakar therefore warned the audience not to pay much serious attention to party attacks, whether delivered by speech or in writing.

Mr. Jayakar then referred to one or two particulars on which attacks have been made on him by his critics and then proceeded to illustrate how a combined opposition could be created out of several nationalistic elements in the legislature. He instanced the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Council as made up of several groups which came together in spite of slight variations of programmes, to form a strong nationalistic and patriotic Opposition to the Government. He hoped that, notwithstanding present ridicule and vituperation all the several parties would make an attempt to combine into such a strong Oppositions after the elections are over.

REPUTATION OF CONGRESS AT STAKE.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

The Congress candidates for the different legislatures and Maulana Shaukat Ali and others addressed a meeting of the residents of the Mandvi Ward on the coming elections on Sunday night. Dr. Jethalal Vora presided in absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naiudu who could not attend owing to unavoidable circumstances.

The Chairman at the outset explained the power of the Councils and asked voters to use their votes most discriminately. He regretted the division among the leaders of the country and said that he was pessimistic about the future of India, on seeing that even the most talented leaders were quarrelling with one another on trifles. The Chairman introduced Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla and Jamnadas Mehta, the Congress candidates for the local and Central Legislatures respectively to the audience and described their merits and services to the city and the country. He compared the position of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Assembly with that of the late Mr. Gokhale in the old Imperial Legislative Assembly and asked the voters of the Assembly to give their support to Mr. Jamnadas.

Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master then eulogised the work of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Municipal Schools Committee and said that he deserved to be elected as a representative of the Bombay citizens.

Mr. B. N. Mahesheri appealed to his hearers to vote for Mr. Ginwalla who was the nominee of the Congress for the ensuing elections. He also condemned the candidature of Messrs. Balubhai Desai, K. F. Nariman and Purushottam Tricumdas and described the services of the former two to the city as members of the Municipal Corporation. Referring to the Assembly election, Mr. Mahisheri said that the voters should support Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's candidature.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who spoke next referred to a handbill issued under the signatures of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee and five others and said that for personal grudges and individual differences the national cause was being opposed by certain individuals.

Mr. Mehta refuted the arguments advanced by the Responsivists and others in favour of acceptance of offices. He said it was inconsistent with the country's self-respect to accept offices and give assent to the exploitation of India by the alien bureaucracy. Concluding he appealed to the audience to support the Congress and uphold its reputation.

Maulana Shaukat Ali assured the audience that he had not an iota of faith in the Councils. But as the Congress had decided to run the elections as a staunch and faithful Congressman he would ask his hearers to return the Congress candidates. The reputation of the Congress was at stake and it was upto the voters to show it to the world that they stood by the Congress.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the Chair.

"I AM YOUR SERVANT".

MR JINNAH MEETS HIS ELECTORATE

A well attended public meeting was held yesterday morning in Muljibhoy Jivraj Library Hall to hear Mr. Jinnah on the coming elections. The Hall was fully packed with Mohammedan audience with a little sprinkling of Hindus here and there. In place of Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who could not attend the meeting owing to a sudden attack of fever, Mr. G. K. Nariman, the famous scholar, was voted to the chair.

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT.

Speaking first in Urdu Mr. M. A. Jinnah prefaced his speech with a strong emphasis on the question of national unity. Independent countries like England could afford to have a multitude of national parties having as many different programmes but India, in her present stage of political evolution, could not attain salvation if her sons were divided among themselves. There was urgent need of all political parties uniting together on a common platform of effective opposition to the Bureaucracy.

INTERESTS OF MAHOMEDANS.

Dilating upon the question of constitutional advancement Mr. Jinnah laid stress upon Mohammedn interests in the new constitution. The communal and other interests of Mussalmans, said, he, ought to be protected and safeguarded with a jealous and watchful vigilance. "I go to the Assembly", Mr. Jinnah said "both as a Mahomedan and an Indian. There are certain questions in the Assembly which are common to all Indians irrespective of their races and religions, while there are others which affect a particular community or religion more than the others. I am going to the Assembly not to champion the cause of my Mohammedan brethren alone but I will lose no opportunity of serving the country at large by whatever means in my power."

MR. HOSAINBHOI'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

"I am not" Mr. Jinnah remarked, "in the habit of abusing my political opponents. I personally deem it rather self-degrading. However, there are occasions when abuses and criticisms have to be replied and the political policies of rival candidates have to be criticised. I have no ill-feeling for my rival for the Assembly, Mr. Hossainbhoi; in fact I am going to dine with him to-morrrow. If I speak anything against my opponent, do not attribute it to my want of respect for the man but take it as a matter of political controversy. Had elections been a personal matter, I of all others, would have never come to you to solicit your grades. But I look upon these elections as a matter affecting the community and country at large. I have spent the best part of my life in political atmosphere. My services in the last Assembly are too well known to need any recapitulation here. The task of fronting the Government armed with all the weapons of solid information and expert knowledge, is not a child's play. You require men in the Assembly of great calibre and having a thorough study and grasp of the many intricate political problems which they have to face from day to day. Has Mr. Hossainbhoi done anything in the field of politics, that would merit his election to the Assembly? There are so many questions of paramount importance, which have to be tackled at once when we go to the Assembly. For instance there is the problem of constitutional reforms, the question of Indianisation of army and the Currency question. Will Mr. Hossainbhoi show us any record of his having acquainted himself with any of these problems? It is very easy to give a list of grievances in the election manifesto and promise the ignorant electorate that honest and genuine efforts for their removal would be made but when the matters advance from the realm of promises to that of action, these election promises are very conveniently forgotten."

REPRESENTATIVE AND A SERVANT.

"I am," said Mr. Jinnah to his electors, "your representative and a servant. You are my master in this respect and I am bound to do whatever you bid me do or else resign my seat. I am ready to sign a bond with you that in case I fail to represent your interests as determined by your mandate, I shall vacate my post and ask you to send a better representative who will serve your purpose better. I don't ask anything for my person. I have enough of it. Whatever I ask is for the interest of India and my Mahomedan community in whose service I have spent a considerable portion of my life. I should request you not to vote for me at all if you think that I am serving my personal ends in asking you to elect me as your representative. Judge the pros and cons of the problem before you make your final choice."

NOT AGAINST CONSCIENCE.

"The moment," observed Mr. Jinnah, "I find that I cannot carry out your mandate without derogation to my conscience, I shall ask you to replace me by a better man. Even granting that we cannot be so unreasonable to each other I cannot say that there will be no occasion when we may fundamentally differ in a question of policy. In such an event I shall always place my conscience above your mandate. In this connection the words of that political sage Mr. Burke are well worth remembrance.

"I am," says Mr. Burke, "your servant so long as I represent you. Your interests are mine but under no circumstances shall I ever place them above my conscience."

NO CO-OPERATION WITHOUT RESPONSE.

RESPONSIVIST MEETING.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Drs. M.B. Welkar and N.D. Savarkar, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. M. R. Jayakar addressed a public meeting of the residents of Zaoba Wadi on Friday night on "the Coming Elections." Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, who was the first to address the gathering, assured his hearers that if no response was coming forth from the Government no co-operation would be given to it.

Dr. M. B. Velkar who spoke next traced the history of the struggle of the Congress for independence. He referred to the allegation made by Mr. Hotniman in the first speech he made after his arrival in Bombay regarding the non-representative character of the electorate, and said that the electorate was created under the reforms act according to the demands of the Congress. The Congress had for four long decades fought for responsible Government and the reforms inadequate and unsatisfactory though they were, were a result of those efforts. They should not be content with such constitution; but should not reject it either. They should use it to accelerate further reforms towards full responsible Government.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

The speaker then referring to the last speech of Mr. Satyamurti at the Congress House said it was a camouflage. Several charges without any foundation whatever were laid against the Responsivists. It was said that they (Responsivists) were going to enjoy when the Bengal patriots were in prison. It was a false allegation. Responsivists were the soldiers who had fought the battle of Swaraj in the past and the rountry would see that Responsivists will be in the forefront when the country demanded direct action of them. He asked the Swarajists what they had done for the Bengal detenues? Had they (Swarajists) not been feasting with the Viceroy and other officials while the detenues were unjustly and cruelly imprisoned, asked the speaker.

AN ILLOGICAL ATTACK.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar speaking next said that although at every meeting held under the auspices of the Congress, the responsivists were abused and attacked, no argument, no reasoning was to be found in any of the speeches of the Swarajists. They called the Responsivists as anti-Congress. Congress-wreckers and "nokariwalla." Regarding "anti-Congress" and "Congress-wreckers," the Responsivists had already made it clear they were within the Congress and their programme was formed with the intention of enhancing the prestige of the Congress which should be a truly national and representative body.

THE VOTE—A POWERFUL WEAPON.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said there were in fact three parties: the Liberals, the Swarajists and the Responsivists. He would let alone the liberals as the policy of liberalism was no good. The coming force in the field was Socialism, and Liberalism was fast dying out everywhere in the world and he did not know why it should live in India. The other two parties should as a matter of fact be one and united because they had the same ideal, the same views and the same weapons for use. They were all of them militant nationalists. But unfortunately they had parted on one of the two points. The Responsivists wanted to work the reforms, inadequate and unsatisfactory as they were, for what they were worth but not to make them a success. They wanted to work the constitution to accelerate fully responsible Government. The attitude of the Swarajists in the different legislatures had proved that Responsive Co-operation meant co-operating with the Government where it was necessary in the interests of the country and fighting the bureaucracy where the people's interests were harmed. The Responsive Co-operation Party was nothing else but another form of the Congress Democratic Party started by the late Lokmanya Tilak.

The speaker then referred to his candidature from the University Constituency and said that being a consistent and faithful follower of the late Lokmanya Tilak he had begun to take deep interest in Education since the early years of the twentieth century. He then referred to his various activities and asked the graduate voters to remember that the Bombay Council was not an academic institution. He asked all the voters to cast their vote in favour of the fittest candidate.

MR. JAYKAR'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Mr. Jayakar in winding up the proceedings, said that very little had been left for him to say about the candidates put up by his Party, as at that very meeting they had made a clear statement of their programme and their work. They were not unknown to the public, as each of them had a history behind of good solid work done for the country in the past.

Coming to the subject of the evening's lecture, Mr. Jayakar said that in the din of the election campaign the real issue was being clouded and obscured. The votes of the electors were being demanded, not on the merits of the different candidates, nor even on the merits of a definite programme, but entirely on the qualification that certain candidates were put up by a particular institution. Like the adopted son of a millionaire, the Swarajists were claiming that they were the only heirs of the Congress and rightfully in possession of its good will and funds, and they claimed that, apart from the practicability of their programme or no, that circumstance alone gave them a right to ask for the votes of the electorates. They were the majority in the Congress and were therefore entitled to disown the minority and claim the entire Congress organization, its platforms, officers, funds, volunteers, good will and prestige, for their entire benefit.

AN ABSURD CLAIM

"When the claim is so put, it is perfectly clear that it is an absurd claim. The tragedy of the present time is that the Indian National Congress, which ought to be the parent national body in which every minority party had a place of respect and fair play has been captured by one dominant political body and is being used with all its advantage for bolstering up their claims. A person like the President of the Indian National Congress, of international fame and splendid achievements in the past, and with a glowing hope for the future, is now being compelled, owing to the force of circumstances, to proceed from platform to platform and instead of working in the higher atmosphere of national ambassadorship, is called upon to proclaim the political wares of particular candidates and their particular attainments. I am sure the worthly President of the Congress does not relish this work at all, loyally as she is doing it, in order to keep up the prestige of the Congress. She has to speak week after week on partisan platforms though her genius was intended by God for the peace and elevation of the entire country, if not the entire human race. She is now compelled to institute unworthy comparisons between the dead and the living, between mediocrities and celebrities, in order that the Congress cease, as circumscribed by a particular resolution, might prosper in the election.

CONGRESS USED FOR PARTISAN PURPOSES.

That is the greatest tragedy of the present times, apart from another that the funds of the Congress which are remnant of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, are being misused. You will recall that into this fund men, women and children at one time poured their uncounted money, trinkets, jewellery and apparel, in order to swell its dimensions for the sake of a national effort. The remnants of this fund are to-day being utilized in the hands of discipline and for partisan purposes. I am sure Mahatma Gandhi, who planned this fund for one united constructive effort of the entire nation, must be shedding tears in his retirement at Sabarmati at the tragedy which that fund has now culminated in. I feel certain that those widows and orphans who gave their money to the Tilak Swaraj Fund never realized that parts of it were going to be utilized in the year of grace 1926 for bolstering up the claims of a particular party. Congress volunteers, designed for non-partisan national work, are being to-day used for election purposes against the very men who helped them at one time. The Congress platforms, rendered meritorious by the service and sacrifice of old workers, are to-day being used for the purpose of decrying these very workers. Congress prestige and good will are being used against the very men who helped to create it in former times. I cannot conceive of a greater deterioration into which the Congress could have been dragged by the present behaviour of the Swaraj Party. It is the domination of a majority to which no minority will ever submit and therefore the one effort which the Non-Swarajists in the Congress should be bent upon making after the elections are over, is to set the Congress free once more from the domination of one political organization an affectionate mother cherishing all her children rich or poor, major or minor, with the same loving care and attention so that they reciprocate the same with equal affection. That is the common programme which every thinking Congressman must make up his mind to pursue, so that when at Assam the Congress is held once more, this partisan domination of the Swaraj Party may terminate, and the Congress once more become the parent of all constructive actives in this country."

RESPONSIVISTS' TOUR IN C. P.

The Secretary P. C. C. Jubbulpore wires under date 29th October:—Lala Lajpat Rai finished his tour in C. P. yesterday. His experience must have been very bitter. The people of C. P. undoubtedly have very high regard for Lalaji for his services to the motherland, but they are not prepared to swallow his new pill of Responsivism. At Jubbulpore he was brought in without any ceremony and his speech created little or no impression. His endeavour to discredit the Swaraj party of which he was trusted member, was a cry in the wilderness

DR. GOUR'S POOR SHOW.

Doctor Gour has been making a very poor show wherever he has gone for canvassing in Hindustani C. P. Although he is a man of great parts, people have no faith in him. At Bilaspur he had to stop his speech amidst cries of shame and to add insult to injury, the President criticised the whole of his speech and ended with praising the Swaraj party.

Doctor Gour has himself declared that if such continues to be the response of the people for him, he had better bid good-bye to the idea of entering the Assembly.

M. C. C.'S FINE VICTORY.

KARACHI DEFEATED BY INNING & 148 RUNS.

NAUMAL'S EXCELLENT DEFENCE.

ALL KARACHI	..	..	1ST INNINGS	129	RUNS
,,	..	..	2ND ,,	240	,,
M. C. C.	..	..	1ST ,,	517	,,

The All Karachi were defeated by the M. C. C, Team by an innings and 148 Runs. The fifth wicket fell 45 minutes from the close of the play but then there was a sensational collapse, five wickets falling in 30 minutes. The last wicket was down two and a half minutes from the time for drawing of stumps. Naumal played a great innings of 83 and Dasture made 61. They added 105 runs for the fifth wicket. Tate took five wickets for 35 runs.

KARACHI, October, 31.

Set to make 389 runs to save an innings defeat and with a whole day to play, combined Karachi opened their innings at 11:40 a.m., first pair being Semper and N. M. Dinshaw. Geary and Tate started bowling with four men in slips. Both batsmen left all balls outside the wicket severely alone. Some excellent late cuts, off Geary, one of which earned Semper four runs, put the first decade up.

Geary appeared to be the more difficult of the two and Semper soon fell a victim to his wiles, Astill at point bringing off a clever catch (16—1—5). The game was cautious to a degree, 35 minutes play bringing 16 runs. Naumal who came in next, quickly got off mark, and sent 20 up. Gilligan then made the first chance in bowling. Astill and Boyes relieved Tate and Geary respectively. The left hander proved almost immediately successful. A brilliant catch by Geary at third slip, dismissing N. M. Dinshaw. Geary, after catching the ball, rolled over on the ground but never left his effort go in vain (39—2—18.)

Gopaldas then joined Naumal at the wickets. Maidens were the order of the day till Naumal relieved the tedium by jumping out of the crease and driving Boyes straight down for four. This sent fifty up on the boards at 1-5 p.m. the result of 85 minutes' play.

It was known during the tea interval, that the game would be continued till 6 o'clock instead of being stopped at 5, as was originally announced. Play after tea was of a different type from that which preceded the adjournment. For, the runs came pretty freely. Of course, the bowlers were deliberately sending down a number of loose balls in each over with a view to catches, for runs were no question. All the M. C. C. wanted was to get the batsmen out. 200 was reached amidst cheers which Karachi had taken 3 hours, 45 minutes to score. At 5 p.m., repeated clapping indicated that Dastur had reached his fifty. Frequent change of bowling failed to dislodge the batsmen till Gilligan taking the ball for the third time had him caught at the second slip. When the score stood at 66, Gilligan displaced Boyees by Tate and his first balltook the bails of Gopaldas' wickets. A perfect length

MOBED SENDS UP FIRST CENTURY.

M. Mobed coming next discarded safety methods of his predecessors. He clean-lifted Astill over the tents and a couple of boundary strokes off the same bowler sent the first century up after the game had been in progress for just under two hours. At lunch interval, Naumal and Mobed were not out with 37 and 23, respectively.

The resumption of the game was marked by the fall of Mobed's wicket before Astill had been improved by more than seven runs. Mobed after hitting Geary for four attempted to repeat the stroke and was easily caught and bowled (112—4—27) Naumal and Dastur played so cautiously thereafter that 17 runs were scored in half an hour. At 129 Naumal skied a ball over the slips but the ball fell just out of the reach of Tate. Naumal reached his fifty after having been at wickets two hours and ten minutes. Then this batsman had a phenomenal piece of luck, being twice let off in quick succession, first, by Astill at point, and again by Earle, standing at deep square leg. The latter was comparatively an easy catch, but Earle could not judge the flight of the ball with light full in his face.

As though encouraged by these lapses, the pair played up strongly thereafter and with the total at 179, adjournment was made for tea. Wyatt after tea put out his hand to the ball which flying away from his got into his left hand. Naumal came to the crease at 12 and was batting for 3 hours and 45 minutes. He played invaluable innings for his side the opportune moment and added 105 runs for the fifth wicket in partnership with Dastur. He showed excellent defence and scored an all-round wicket. He hit eight fours (217—5—83). After Naumal's dismissal the side went to pieces. Dastur was the first to leave being magnificently held by Geary at the third slips off Tate (twice off Tate, Naumal and Dastur were out at an interval of ten minutes Dastur leaving the crease when there remained only 35 minutes for play) 22—6—61. Dastur was at the crease two hours and a quarter and hit eight fours. Play was now conducted in tense excitement Carbutt and Jagannath gave promise of another partnership, but Carbutt foolishly called for a run and Jagannath was run out at a critical moment (230—7—2). Gulam Mahomed though ill put on pads and went to the crease. He came in a pair of "salvers" which created a mild merriment. The final quarter hour's play was most exciting, for Karachi appeared bent on staving off defeat with the fall of the ninth wicket though rendered "hors de combat" came out as a last hope. He wielded the bat with his left hand and kept his wicket intact against Tate and Geary for seven balls. Tate, however, proved too good for him and hit his stumps. When there remained only two and a half minutes to drawing of the stumps, one of most sensational matches seen in Karachi for years thus ended in victory for the M. C. C. by an innings and 148 runs.

Scores:

ALL-KARACHI SECOND INNINGS.

Semper c Astill b Geary	5
N. Dinshaw c. Geary b. Boyes	18
Gopaldas, b. Tate	10
M. Mobed b and c Geary	27
Naumal c Wyatt b Gilligan	83
Dastur c Geary b Tate	61
Jagannath, run out	—
Gulam Mahomed b Tate	1
Carbutt	6
Tate	9
Ibrahim, not out	5
Rubie b Tate	0
Extras	19

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Geary 55 for two, Tate 35 for five, Astill 66 for nil, Boyes 41 for one, Gilligan, 16 for one, Wyatt 8 for nil.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

KARACHI, Oct. 30

The sample of cricket seen to-day in Karachi's final encounter with the M. C. C. has admittedly never before been seen in this city. After trundling out the cream of Karachi batsmen for just over a hundred runs yesterday, the M. C. C. team wielded the bat to such effect to-day that they outplayed them in all departments of the game. The only saving feature of the day's play was Karachi's brilliant fielding. Save for a couple of dropped catches the work in the field was for the most of the day quite up to that of the M. C. C.

Gopaldas, Dastur and Naumal were in a class by themselves. But for them the resultant boundaries would have sent up a score by at least a hundred more. Wicket keeping, too, was wonderfully good. In a score of 517, extras claimed six runs, and of these, one was a no-ball, three leg byes, and two byes. The ground fielding was so keen that only 200 out of 517 came in the shape of boundaries, and that against six-foot batsmen out to make the most of a beaten bowling. Indeed the bowling was the weak point of the team and the absence through illness of Gulam Mahomed added one more chapter to Karachi's tale of woe.

As regards the M. C. C. batting, Parsons' century was the masterpiece of style and elegance. He was the master of all bowling and was only beaten when he asked for it. The best was an orgy of merciless slogging, the like of which has not been seen in Karachi before

The M. C. C. began their first innings at 3-35, sending in Brown and Sandham to the bowling of Ghulam Mahomed and Semper. The third over of the innings saw the fall of the first M.C.C. wicket, Brown being out l.b.w. to Ghulam Mahomed. (6—1—1). Tate joined Sandham. Runs were being scored at a slow rate, the accurate bowling and keen fielding being responsible for the addition of 10 runs in just less than quarter of an hour. Semper gave the ball to Ebrahim when the total was 24. Uneventful cricket preceded the adjournment for tea, which was made at 4-15, the score being 34 for 1.

After lunch both Ghulam Mahomed and Ebrahim kept the batsmen playing for runs, and the score mounted slowly in singles and twos punctuated by an occasional hit to boundary. Tate was the faster scorer, and he had nearly caught up his partner when the first 50 was signalled, the individual scores being Sandham 26, Tate 24. When the total was 68 Carbutt relieved Ebrahim and proved immediately successful. Sandham received his first ball and in attempting to glide it to leg he was brilliantly held by Rubie on the leg side. Sandham played very cautious cricket and hit one four. (68—2—28)

BATSMEN GIVE IN.

Wyatt joined Tate, whose score now was 39. Wyatt and Tate came in for some barracking from the crowd for too cautious play, but the two took no risks. Wyatt was at the wickets 12 minutes scoring 4 runs. Rubie brought off another brilliant catch behind the wickets on the leg side which dismissed Wyatt. (83—3—4). Parsons was the next batsman in, and Tate reached his 50 soon after, which he took 80 minutes to make. The century was reached five minutes before the drawing of stumps.

The combined Karachi team took field at 11-40 this morning, Tate and Parsons, the over-night not outs, facing the attack of Ebrahim and Semper. It was noticed that Gulam Mahomed the mainstay of Karachi bowling was absent, Hiranand taking his place in the field. The lefthander was perhaps the only bowler who could be expected to put his side on even chances, with their opponents and his absence through illness was nothing less than a fresh disaster to Karachi's fortunes.

A CENTURY LOST.

There was some very watchful batting especially against Ebrahim. Parsons slogged Semper to the boundary and Ebrahim coming in for some punishment a little later. 130 was telegraphed after half an hour's play. Tate at this stage had another taste of fortune's favours, Jagannath at second slip badly dropping him off Ebrahim. Tate's score then was 70 and Parson's 30 The M.C.C. had thus taken two and half hours to beat All Karachi's total. With the passing of this mark both the batsmen played up strongly. Bowling was changed and Carbutt appeared in the place of Ebrahim. Carbutt had another phenomenal success, his very first ball just removing the bails of Tate's wickets. This was a repetition of his yesterday's achievement, when Sandham was dismissed by his very first delivery. his innings was a few minutes' old. Parsons was approaching his century and was much more quiet. 250 was soon reached and Gilligan scored 9 runs off Carbutt in a half over that he received. Gilligan's was not however indiscriminate slogging but each stroke was carefully chosen and vigorously executed. Naumal relieved Semper at 262, and Ebrahim was put on in the place of Carbutt in the next over after remaining in nineties for a few minutes. Parsons reached his century (second century of his tour) with a legdrive for three off Ebrahim. Cheers greeted this achievement for it was in every way a brilliant effort unblemished by a single chance and marked by supreme style and grace all round. His century included 9 fours.

WHISPER EH!

Before clapping of the hand had subsided, Gilligan met Parsons on the middle of the pitch, and whispered a few words, which must have had something to do with the new aspect of the game, assumed thereafter, for both opened their shoulders and the ball was seen flying in all directions. Parsons played only for boundaries and was brilliantly held by Carbutt at the first slip. Parsons was at the wicket five minutes under three hours and hit 15 fours and one six which landed on the top of the press tent. Parsons and Gilligan added 103 runs for sixth wicket in one hour and five minutes. (329—6—139). Earle came to crease amidst clapping and cheers and thereafter clapping practically never ceased. (149—4—77). Tate had appeared to be well set for his century, when his career at the wickets was suddenly cut short. Astill filled the vacancy and sent 150 up with hook, to leg off Carbutt which earned four.

UNFORTUNATE RUBIE.

Semper then relieved Jagannath and Parsons smote his third ball to the boundary, missing a sixer by a couple of yards. Continued applause following this stroke, announced to Parsons that he had reached his 50, which took him in all 90 minutes to make. Shortly after this, Karachi suffered another loss, Rubie being incapacitated in catching a fast one from Ebrahim, the ball hitting him on the thumb and twisting it so badly, that the doctor had to be summoned from one of the tents.

M. J. Mobed then took his stand behind the stumps and proved a very serviceable keeper in the circumstances. Minwalla was the new substitute. Two hundred was signalled when the game had lasted exactly three hours and half, and shortly after the fifth M.C.C. wicket fell. This brought Gilligan and Parsons together, and some forceful cricket was then seen. Gilligan slashed at anything that came in his way and when the game was stopped for lunch, the score was 226 Parsons being not out with 77 and Gilligan 7.

LAUREL'S SECOND CENTURY.

When game was continued at 2-45 Gilligan continued to hit out at everything that he received, and wielded his bat with such vigour, that he had hit up 24 runs before ed, a spell of hurricane hitting ensued. There was no fielder in the slips and all the boundaries were well guarded. Earle hit up 51 in 22 minutes including 4 fours and 2 brilliant sixes. He was caught by Semper standing deep in gully and the game was adjourned for tea. (393—7—51).

BATSMEN'S EASY TIME!

Gilligan and Geary came out to continue the M.C.C. innings after bowling and fielding had lost keeness and the score mounted rapidly. Gilligan was tempting the fates all the time. Gopaldas dropped him badly at square leg but he was not to reap the fruits of this for long, for Naumal soon after brought off a wonderful catch, for which he had to sprint fully 20 yards. Gilligan played sparking cricket and gave bowlers and fieldsmen sporting chance. He was batting for an hour and 35 minutes and hit 8 fours (419—8—73). Ekersley joined Geary at the wickets. The game degenerated into wild slashing out at the tired bowling. Geary was held by Dinshaw at first slip. (431—9—19). Ekersley put up catch at cover and Dastur brought the innings to a close at 5-45 for a total of 517 The whole innings lasted 6 and a half hours. Stumps were then pulled up. M.C.C. 1st innings thus concluded.

ALL-KARACHI.—1st Innings.

Gopaldas, c Parsons, b Boyes	25
N M Dinshaw, c Brown, b Boyes	10
Naumal, b Tate	32
M P Dastur, b Boyes	1
Gulam Mahomed, c Parsons b Tate	12
M Mobeb, b Tate	32
Rubia, b Astill	5
Jagannath, b Tate	0
Semper, not out	2
Carbutt, run out	1
Ebrahim, c Brown, b Astill	0
Extras	9
Total	129

Runs at Fall of Wickets:—36 for 1; 47 for 2; 59 for 3; 86 for 4; 87 for 5; 130 for 6; 115 for 7; 126 for 8; 127 for 9; 129 for 10.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Karachi: 1st innings.—Geary 0 for 32; Tate 4 for 31; Boyes 3 for 36; Astill 2 for 21.

M. C. C.—1st Innings:

G Brown, l.b.w. b Ghulam Mahomed	1
A Sandham, c Rubie, b Carbutt	28
R E S Wyatt, c Rubie, b Semper	4
M W Tate c Carbutt	77
Astill, c Mobed, b Carbutt	59
Gilligan, c Naumal, b Carbutt	73
Parsons, c Carbutt, b Mobed	139
Earle, c Semper, b Mobed	51
Geary, c Dinshaw, b Carbutt	19
Eckersley, c Dastur, b Gopaldas	45
Boyes, not out	45
Extras	6
Total	517

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gulam Mahomed 36 for 1, Semper 63 for 1, Ebrahim 84 for 0, Carbutt 135 for 5, Dinshaw 37 for 0, Jagannath 28 for 0, Gopaldas 42 for 1, Naumall 21 for 0, Mobed 65 for 2.—A.P.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S PORTRAIT

Mr. J. A. Lalkaka a well-known Bombay Artist is seen giving finishing touch to the portrait of Sir Proze Sethna which was presented, recently to the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada by the Company's Office and Field Staff at Bombay.

Courtesy: M N. Sohony.

The Governor snapped during his visit at Ratnagiri

M. C. C'S. DEPARTURE FOR RAWALPINDI.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

KARACHI, October 31.

A huge gathering thronged the Karachi Cantonment station to-night to witness the departure of the M. C. C. Team for Rawalpindi. Gilligan entrained, weighed down with many floral garlands bestowed by his India admirers while other members of the team were presented with floral bouquets.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Gilligan said that his team had splendid time both on and off the field. They would never forget the hospitality of the Karachi people. All were of good health. Cricket in Karachi, he added, was of a much higher standard than they expected and M. C. C.'s victory to-day was not obtained with any degree of ease. After a fortnight in India the members of his team were becoming more used to the climatic conditions which was a good augury for the future matches. Vociferous cheers were raised by the crowd as the train steamed out of the station.—A. P.

M. C. C. TEAM ENTERTAINED.

The President, and members of the Karachi Club were at dinner to the members of the Committee of the Cricket Association. The Captains of all the teams, the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. W. F. Hudson, Officer Commanding Col. Crawford, Asst. Commissioner, Mr. I. B. Irwin, and others were present as distinguished guests, as also members of the M.C.C., headed by Mr. Gilligan. At the end of the dinner, Mr. R. S. Shwaram Deumal drank the toast of the guests. He welcomed them on behalf of the members of the Club. He said that they were under strange circumstances. In those surroundings, he welcomed them in warm words.

Mr. Gilligan, in replying the toast on behalf of himself and the M.C.C team, thanked the president and members of the Karachi Club for their hospitality. He expressed great delight at the reception his team had in Karachi and he hoped that the final 3 days' game which they had decided to play in Karachi would prove more interesting than the previous matches. 26 covers were laid. This was a representative gathering where members of all castes creeds and communities sat down at a common table to honour the M.C.C. team.

CRICKET.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYM. DRAW.

A match between the Hindu Gymkhana and "Times of India" Cricket Club, on the Kennedy Sea Face resulted in a draw. The Press elected to bat and sent in Driver and Cooper to open the innings. With the first ball of the match Kagal bowled Driver, but Cooper and Bidaye carried the score to 46 before the latter was dismissed. The batting after this was consistent, and he side collected 230 runs. Mirza being responsible for 86. His total included 2 sixes and 11 fours. Kagal bowled spendidly, capturing seven wickets at the cost of 54 runs. The Hindu Gymkhana opened well the first wicket falling at 62. Time, however, was against them and the closing score was 135 runs for 2 wickets, the match ending in a draw. Pardeshi, Mehta and Mahale, all batted well.

TIMES OF INDIA.

Driver, b Kagal	0
Cooper, b Kagal	45
Bidaye, c Mehta, b Belsare	6
Taraporewalla, c Pupala, b Kagal	13
Mirza, not out	86
Edwards, b Kagal	9
F Jamshedji, c Rane, b Kagal	16
Kapadia, l.b.w. Kagal	8
Suntoke, c Belsare, b C M Rane	0
Engineer, b Kagal	21
Bhoen, b Pardeshi	1
Extras	20
Total	230

Bowling:—B R Kagal 7 wickets for 54 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K G Pardeshi, st. b Taraporewalla	23
C N Mehta, c b Cooper	65
H A Mahale, not out	38
D L Puapla, not out	8
V A Dalvie, C H Rana, N D Engineer, S N Belsare, C M Rana, S P Kapadia and R B Kagal did not bat.	
Extras	1
Total (for 2 wkts.)	135

ARMISTICE DAY

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 8th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momensary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m., (Railway Time), on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian churches, should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City:—At 11 a.m., (Railway Time), guns will be fired from the Maidan opposite the Church Gate Station, and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their sirens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on the last occasion, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

His Majesty has directed that the hymn "Oh God our help in ages past" omitting the fifth verse should be sung at the service at the Cenotaph.

The National Medical College

99, LAMINGTON ROAD, (North),
BOMBAY No. 11.

NOTICE.

The COLLEGE RE-OPENS on the 10th proximo. Admissions are granted in the ensuing term. As only a limited number of seats is available, candidates must submit their applications to reach the College office by the 10th November, 1926 together with entrance fee of Rs. 5 upon the specific form which can be had in the office.

2. The results of the L.C.P.S. examinations held recently have been very satisfactory. Out of 31 students that appeared for the final L.C.P.S. held in May last, 10 passed out, which shows a better percentage as compared to the general results. Of the 113 students sent up last month for the first L.C.P.S., 53 proved successful.

3. The equipment in the College is well adapted for the course of instruction for L.C.P.S. examinations, in as much as the College possesses laboratories, museums, dissection-rooms, modern appliances and apparatus to conduct practical instruction in every branch of study prescribed for the said examination.

4. The Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital, which is well-equipped with modern appliances and clinical laboratory is designed to fit the senior students of the College for their clinical work in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and affords ample clinical material and opportunities for the student to under-go the courses of instruction that must be completed by them for the final L.C.P.S. examination.

5. In addition to the above clinical facilities, lectures and clinical demonstrations are given to the senior students at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals for infectious diseases, Municipal Maternity Homes and Vaccination stations by the respective Medical Officers in charge.

6. The whole staff is professorially qualified and consists of experienced Medical Practitioners holding high medical degrees and diplomas. The personnel of main subjects is as follows:—

1. Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D. (Lond.) M.R.C.P., D.T.M., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
2. Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M.A., M.D. (Bom.) Prof. of Physiology and Clinical Medicine.
3. Dr. R. D. Chinoy, M.D., (Bom.) Prof. of Medicine.
4. Dr. V. M. Kaikini, B.A., M.B.B.S., F. R. C. S. (Edin.) Prof: of Surgery.
5. Dr. H.V. Tilak, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., F. R.C.S. (Edin.) Prof: of Gynaecology.
5. (a) Dr. B. G. Vad, M.D., M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) Prof: of Physiology.
6. Dr. S. V. Sanzgiri, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Prof: of Anatomy.
7. Dr. R. C. Lam, M.D., (Bom.), Prof: of Bacteriology.
8. Dr. N. V. Ajinkya, M.D., L.M., (Rot.), Prof: of Midwifery.
9. Dr. V. G. Rele, L.M.& S., F.C.P.S., Prof: of Materia Medica.
10. Mr. M. G. Kale, M.A. Prof: of Chemistry.

Particulars regarding qualification for admission, tuition fees scholarships, prizes, hostel accommodation, etc. can be had from the College Calendar to be issued shortly.

(Sd.) V. M. KAIKINI,
B.A., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., (Edin.)
Joint Principal.

Bombay 29th Oct. 1926.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

LINKING EGYPT WITH INDIA.

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT ONLY QUESTION OF TIME.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN AIR BOARD.

Earl Winterton, in a statement to the Imperial Conference, outlined the air route proposals to India and stressed the importance of aerial communications between India and other parts of the Empire. Earl Winterton stated that a contract had been entered into with the Imperial Airways for Egypt Karachi service after the realization of which the internal development air communications was a certainty of near future. His Lordship then set out the financial liabilities of India and the resulting advantages by her commitments.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL LIABILITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Earl Winterton in his statement at the Imperial Conference on the 28th of October said there was no need to stress the importance of the air communication between India and other parts of the Empire. India had a far larger population than all the rest of the Empire combined and she was the largest individual customer of Great Britain. Since, the direct rail communication between India and Great Britain was ruled out in the present state of the world for many years to come perhaps for all time air afforded the only alternative to supplementing and extending the present traffic by sea in persons and goods. There could be no doubt that India was destined to play a prominent part in the development of the air communications between the countries of the Empire. Any service between Europe and the Far East or Australia would be on its way and have to cross India, and it was reasonable to anticipate that the junction of these two routes which would almost inevitably be on the Indian soil would ultimately figure as one of the most vital points in the Empire chain.

NUMBER OF AERODROMES.

It was not to be expected that comparatively a poor country like India could make rapid progress in the early years of the science of aviation especially as it was far removed from the countries where the pioneer work had been done. India was, of course, not a beginner in the matter. The Royal Air Force had a strong contingent in the country well provided with aerodromes at strategic points and all necessary equipment which incidentally had been of a high value to the pioneers of the world flight. In addition aerodromes intended solely or primarily for civil purposes had been constructed at Calcutta, Allahabad and land had been acquired and emergency landing grounds being got ready in other places. Now that the British Government had entered into a contract with the Imperial Airways for the Egypt-Karachi service the era of a more rapid development in India was one of the certainties of the near future. "I may say with reference to that service that I, like the Secretary of State for air, have some personal knowledge of the first part of the route from Cairo to Baghdad but whereas he has traversed it in an aeroplane I, in carrying out my duties during the war, have traversed it upon a camel which in those days was the only alternative means of transport and I think the same is true to-day because of the lack of water and mountainous dunes of shifting sand rule out alike horse and mechanical transport and nobody who had the experience of both means of transport can fail to be fascinated by a romantic contrast between two or would not wish to eliminate the camel for the aeroplane".

AERODROMES AT KARACHI.

Returning to preparations made in India in connection with this service he said it was expected that within six months aerodromes at Karachi would be in the working order and this would be followed by important developments with regard to internal air routes. With this prospect in view the whole question of the future of civil aviation in India had been recently reviewed by the Indian Air Board which had submitted to the Government of India important memorandum outlining proposals for future action and it was unnecessary for him at the present time to enter into the details of these proposals if only because there had not been time for them to be considered finally by the Secretary of State but he would be failing in his duty to the Imperial Conference if he did not explain frankly what was in contemplation.

The view of the Indian Air Board which had a wide measure of influential support in India was that the Government of India was now in a position to take and should take an active part in the development of air routes touching India. They proposed that the Government should take steps to establish a claim to be consulted at all stages on terms of any contract for air service in which India was interested whenever a subsidy or other special assistance was proposed by His Majesty's Government or a Dominion Government. They went further and urged that the Government of India should claim the right to participate as a principal in contract with a right to insist on the inclusion of such provisions as might be necessary to promote India's interests and taking their share—on the condition, of course, that this claim was admitted—in financial liabilities of the contract.

Further, the Air Board had suggested that in future all aerodromes, hangars, quarters, godowns, telegraphs and meteorological apparatus and other necessary equipment should be paid for by the Government of India and become their property. While the development of internal lines of route in future was not a matter of such direct interest to the Conference, he should like to say that the Indian Air Board had recommended a systematic survey of the main probable air routes in India giving specially an early attention in the first instance to the Calcutta, Rangoon route and also provisional terminal stations, especially at Calcutta, Rangoon and Bombay. He would be prepared to go into that matter more fully at a subcommittee in the afternoon though he was not ready to announce any definite decision of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in the matter.

INDIAN AIR BOARD

With the establishment of the Egypt-Karachi service, the development of internal air routes from Karachi was merely a matter of time. In view of these large impending developments it was decided to appoint a Director of Civil Aviation who would shortly take over his duties. It was fully realised in India that the adoption of a policy to be outlined would mean expenditure from public revenues on a considerable scale for which there would be no immediate monetary return and that pace at which an effect could be given to the policy must depend on financial considerations. He had every hope, however, that sufficient funds could be made available to enable real progress to be made in all directions in which the need for an advance made itself urgently felt. "I need hardly add that the Secretary of State fully appreciates the importance of making progress as rapidly as possible though, as I have already said the proposals of an Indian Air Board which I outlined have only just reached the India office and there has not yet been time for the Secretary of State to consider them fully. In conclusion, I need only say that in considering these proposals the Secretary of State will derive very great assistance from valuable information that has been made available at this conference."—Reuter.

SEAPLANE FORCED TO ALIGHT IN SEA.

RANGOON, October 29.

A report has been received that a seaplane piloted by Mr Vincent and belonging to the Air Service Company Ltd., who have now shifted their office from Rangoon to Borneo, was forced to alight in sea on its way to Rangoon from Singapore near Kobin Hamlet about forty-five miles from Rangoon. He sent a chit through some villagers to the Kayan police station for a few gallons of Mobil Oil and some other necessaries which were despatched by the Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy this morning. The aviator is expected here to-morrow.

Inquiries show that Pilot Vincent accompanied by Mechanic Bishop left Singapore by seaplane which he was bringing to Rangoon on the 17th. So far as is known, both persons are uninjured and the plane undamaged

PRINCE AND CANADIAN HOSTEL.

RUGBY, Oct. 29.

The Prince of Wales is paying a short visit to Paris and on Saturday he and President Doumergue will inaugurate the new Canadian Hostel providing accommodation for 250 students. Previously he will lunch with the President at Elysee. To-day he visits the Paris Branch of the British Legion of ex-service men and inspects the military school at Caintoyr.

The Committee on Nationality and subcommittee on Economics were busy this morning. The latter continued the consideration of the question of obtaining complete statistics of supplies and consumption of wool. Proposals were also considered to compel the proprietors of cold-stores to notify stocks of foodstuffs.

M. C. C. IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through your highly esteemed newspaper I wish to suggest the Selection Committee some hints in connection with raising 'An All-India XI' to play the M. C. C. in Bombay in the near future. The M. C. C. team that has come out to India is not a weak one—in fact is a strong and formidable eleven being composed of first class County Cricketers—why?—four of them were selected to play for England against the Australians in the last Test-matches. Against such a side, we should try to muster as strong an eleven as possible, so, in my opinion, it will be difficult for the M.C.C. to knock out an All-India XI, if it be composed of the following cricketers:—

P. Vithal (Captain),
C. K. Naidu.
D. B. Deodhar.
S. M. Joshi.
L. P. Jai.
Jamshetji,
Kalapesi,
Vazir Ali.
Nazir Ali.
Abdus Sallam.
Navle or Kapadia.

Vithal has proved a successful Captain and hence his taking up that place will be quite fair. He is a brilliant bat and a smart field with a wonderful accurate return.

Naidu is an all-rounder. His batting is superb while he can be safely tried as a change-bowler.

Deodhar is one of the best bats in India at present. Unless the M.C.C. bowling is top-notch, he will bag a cart-load of runs. He is also a good field.

S. M. Joshi is looked upon as Hindus' greatest trundler. His bowling is a marvel of accuracy. He will undoubtedly be deadly against classic bats like Sandham, Parsons and others.

L. P. Jai, like Deodhar, is the best No. 1 bat. He can, in his inimitable style, hit out even the best bowler in the World.

Jamshetji is a fine bowler and his inclusion will be thoroughly justified.

Kalaperi is also a good bowler. He may sometimes be useful as a batsman also.

Vazir Ali is the best bat amongst the Mahomedans. He can also bowl well.

Nazir Ali is both a bowler as well as a bat and hence his inclusion.

Abdus Sallam is A-1 in bowling and will surely be quite effective with the leather.

Navle is good wicket-keer, while Kapadia is better behind the sticks. But the former is a fine sticky opening bat and is one that is difficult to get out when once set.

Thus with Vithal, Naidu, Deodhar, Jai, Vazir Ali and Navle as the star-rungetters and Nazir Ali and Kalapesi as 'A duck or a forty'-batsmen, the batting-side would be a 'Dreadnought'. While on the other hand, with S. M. Joshi, Jamshetji, Abdus Sallam, Nazir Ali and Kalapesi as the principal bowlers and Naidu and Vazir Ali as useful supports, the bowling-fort would be as strong as could be.

As for the Hindu-Muslim Eleven, I would like to suggest the following cricketers:—

P. Vithal (Captain),
C. K. Naidu,
D. B. Deodhar,
S. M. Joshi,
L. P. Jai,
J. G. Navle,
Hasan Shaha,
Vazir Ali,
Nazir Ali,
Abdus Sallam,
A. U. Botawala.—Yours etc.

'A CRICKETER.'

Baroda, Oct. 28.

LONG DISTANCE SWIM.

PARSI YOUTHS' FINE FEAT.

On Friday evening there was an unusual stir at the Apollo Bunder. A large crowd had gathered and excitement was at its highest when a number of crowded bunder boats approached the landing stage and in the midst of them were sighted two youths swimming for the steps. They were Keki D. Pochkhanawalla and Erach R. Khan, and they had completed their long distance swim from Uran, held under the auspices of Gazdar's Health Home.

The swimmers entered the water at Uran at about noon, a number of boats packed with admirers accompanying them, and using the overarm stroke they covered the twelve miles to the Apollo in approximately six hours. They were given a rousing reception on their arrival and for a considerable period of time they were unable to leave on account of the huge crowd of enthusiastic admirers. With great difficulty the way was cleared and they drove off with their friends to the accompaniment of cheers. It was a fine feat and reflected great credit on the successful youths. Although weather conditions were good, the harbour is noted for its strong currents, and taking this fact into consideration the time was very good indeed and the two finished fairly fresh. It would not be surprising to hear of the Channel being conquered by aspirants from India in the near future.

The Admiralty was a scene of to-day's meeting of the Imperial Conference, at which the naval policy was discussed. Similar procedure will be followed at the military discussion at the War Office on November 1st.

MR. JINNAH'S ELECTION.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY MUSALMANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Mr. Jinnah is again a candidate for the Assembly and we trust that in appreciation of his services the Mohammedan electors of the Bombay City would once more retain him. As those who had the honour of working with him in the last Assembly and of watching his activities for full three years, we unhesitatingly declare Mr. Jinnah made himself conspicuous there as a great patriot and nationalist. It was not only that, at his great personal sacrifice he managed to be present nearly in every sitting of the Assembly and by his brilliant oratory and keen debating capacities exposed the sophisticated reasonings of the official benches, but also he was always the first man who used to pick up the gauntlet so often thrown down by the enemies of India's freedom that Indians are unfit for self-government and brought home to them times without number that India has as much a right to be free and self-governing as any other country, and as such he utilised every opportunity afforded to him of vindicating the position of his country. Every one who has watched the proceedings of the Muddiman Committee must bear us out how Mr. Jinnah zealously guarded the interest of his country and how courageously drafted the minority report of that Committee and made an honest and straightforward representation of this country's wishes. Also as a member of the Skeen Committee Mr. Jinnah is standing by the just demands of his countrymen and giving an ample proof of the fact that the confidence of the country is not misplaced in him.

Nor has Mr. Jinnah been ever silent when the interest of his own community demanded him to speak. Everybody knows how zealously and vehemently he supported the resolution for the introduction of Reforms in the Frontier Province, and urged the Assembly to give the Mohammadan community its just and necessary share in the Government of the country. Though always a nationalist, Mr. Jinnah has never ignored the just interests of his community, and has never hesitated to raise his voice against anything which meant to jeopardise the welfare of his community. But at the same time he has never been led away by communalistic persons and particularistic tendencies so as to narrow down his outlook and to see things from sectarian or communal angles of vision. He has always been fair and impartial and demanded of others to be fair and honest.

Now that the polling time is drawing near and the people are likely to be led away by pettifoggeries of professional politicians we deem it our duty to enlighten the public upon the point that in making a choice of their representative to the Legislative Assembly they have a great responsibility upon their shoulders, a responsibility in the due discharge of which depends the destiny of their country and coming generation, and we earnestly appeal to them to send up those men as their representatives who are capable of representing their interests frankly and honestly and who have proved themselves to be such. We believe that Mr. Jinnah is one of those public men whose honesty, integrity and patriotism have been successfully tried in many critical occassions in the life of the country and that he has always come out of the hardest trials undaunted, untainted and unrivalled.

Mr. Jinnah has got a true Muslim heart and purely Muslim sentiments without being unnecessarily overbearing and overzealous and it would be the height of indiscretion to say that he is not a Mussalman. Not only in the Legislative Assembly but even before the highest councils of the world no one can defend the Muslim rights and interests more strongly and with greater ability than Mr. Jinnah. It would be a sad day for the Mussalmans of India if Mr. Jinnah is unseated from the Assembly; and without Mr. Jinnah the Assembly itself would be like the play of Hamlet without the prince of Denmark.

We strongly and fervently appeal to the enlightened Mussalmans of Bombay to return Mr. Jinnah with an overwhelming majority. Yours etc.

MD. YAKUB OF MORADABAD.
MD. ISMAIL KHAN OF MEERUT.
S. SADIQ HUSAIN OF AMRITSAR.
RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN.
MD. IBRAHIM MAKAN OF AMOD.
(Members of the Second Legislative Assembly).

APPEAL TO GRADUATE VOTERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), October 29.

Dr. Deshmukh addressed the public of Hyderabad at a meeting which was crowded quent and vigorous style he commended the Congress programme. He said it was the only straight-forward honest programme before the country. Other parties were only out for catching votes by promising everything that the voter demanded though believing that nothing was possible. The Moderates wanted to work the Reforms though their experience was that the Reforms were a sham and Diarchy unworkable, which they themselves told the Muddiman Committee. The Responsivists acknowledged that there was no power, responsibility or initiation in the Ministers, yet they wanted to work the Reforms.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WALKS-OUT.

He said there should be only two parties—the Government party and the people's party. The Moderates and Responsivists want, by working the Reforms, to range themselves on the side of the Government which is contrary to the Congress programme. The Congress believed in the uselessness of Reforms, but wanted to create a strong opposition party. The walk-out and walk-in were not the Congress policy for all times. It was a method of showing the people's resentment at the treatment meted out to Indians when Government failed to respect the people's wishes in the Assembly over the united demands. The programmes of other parties would create a servile mentality in the future generation. He, therefore, appealed to them all to send only Congress candidates to the legislatures by voting for them alone. He exhorted the people to uphold the prestige of the Congress and place a higher ideal of self-reliance and self-sacrifice instead of servility to Government before the coming generation of India.

W. I. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FIRM'S NOMINATION PAPER REJECTED

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

There were three nominations for the two seats in the U. P. Legislative Council, allotted to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The nominees were Mr. E. M. Souter of Ford and MacDonald, Mr. S. H. Tyler of Reg: Southerland and Mr. J. P. Srivastava of the Victoria Mills.

The "Pioneer" writes:—As the electoral rules require that the name of the nominee must be borne in the electoral rolls of the constituency and as objection was taken that the names of Messrs. Souter and Taylor were not so registered, the names of their firms only being registered, Mr. Srivastava, whose name was so registered, was declared duly elected as unopposed leaving one seat still vacant and creating a curious situation."—A. P.

COMMUNAL VOTING IN DELHI.

HINDUS' WAVERING ATTITUDE.

DELHI, Oct. 29.

Polling for the Delhi seat in the Legislative Assembly was very brisk to-day, especially in the afternoon. Hindu electors, who began to waver owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Shivnarain, voted for Mr. Rangbeharilal.—A. P.

CHANGE IN MADRAS WEATHER.

MADRAS, October 29.

After a spell of sultry weather, Madras suddenly experienced a change. Since last night there has been intermittent rain accompanied by a cool breeze, two inches of rain being registered up to the time of wiring. The weather is reported to be unsettled in the Bay, and rain is likely to continue on the Madras coast.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Mr. S. N. HAJI'S MANIFESTO.

FROM,

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji, B. A. (Oxon.), Barister-at-Law.
Late Professor of Economics, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
Author of "Economics of Shipping."
Manager of Operations, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

To,

The Electors of the Non-Mohammadan Constituency,
Central Division Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs,

I have the honour to inform you that I am a candidate for the Indian Legislative Assembly from your Constituency.

My programme and policy for work in the Indian Legislative Assembly will be guided by the ideal of "POLITICAL SWARAJ BROAD-BASED UPON ECONOMIC PROPERTY." It is recognized on all hands that the material and economic welfare of our country is being sadly neglected today. The serious problems of nation-building activities in matters of agriculture and industry, finance and currency, transport and commerce are not receiving that continuous and concentrated attention which is essential if India is to become a prosperous country. The new democracy of India, of which you are a member, cannot afford to ignore the avenues that are now open, however partly and inadequately, to explore all the available means of enriching our impoverished land. It is in the hope of being able to make some headway in this direction that I am soliciting your votes at the ensuing election.

In order to convey to you an idea of my qualifications for the important work I propose to undertake, may I state that on graduation in the University of Bombay, I proceeded to England and qualified myself for the Bar and the Honours Degree of the University of Oxford in History, Politics and Economics. On completion of my studies in England, I was appointed, soon after my return to India, Professor of History and Economics at St. Xavier's College, Bombay MY WORK OF TEACHING INDIAN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS BROUGHT ME IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE MANIFOLD PROBLEMS ROUND WHICH THE NATIONAL LIFE OF INDIA CENTRES TO-DAY.

AFTER THREE YEARS OF ACADEMIC LIFE, I CAME TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE ACTIVITIES, WHICH ALWAYS HAD A GREAT FASCINATION FOR ME BEING, AS I AM, A JAIN BY RELIGION AND BELONGING, AS I DO, TO A FAMILY OF ARDENT BUSINESSMEN. I was fortunate enough to begin my business career by joining the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Bombay, with which I have been connected since. As this Company is the first serious and successful rival to the long-established British monopoly engaged in exploiting the coastal shipping of India, the various stages through which the keen contest between the Indian and foreign shipping interests passed, enabled me to play my humble part in creating and developing, with the aid of the national press and public platform and by means of Bills and Resolutions in the Central Legislature, a strong and healthy public opinion, which when fully roused made itself felt in helping to establish the Indian shipping industry on a sound and permanent footing. IN COURSE OF THIS WORK, I HAVE ATTENDED PRACTICALLY ALL THE DELHI AND SIMLA SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE BILLS I HAVE DRAFTED TO CREATE AND DEVELOP AN INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE ALONG LINES WHICH HAVE SINCE BEEN APPROVED BY THE MAJORITY REPORT OF THE INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

IN MY EVIDENCE SPECIALLY TENDERED BEFORE THE FOLLOWING THREE COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, VIZ., THE INDIAN DECK PASSENGERS' COMMITTEE, THE INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE AND THE EXTERNAL CAPITAL COMMITTEE, I have insisted upon (1) the interests and comforts of the vast majority of the Indian travelling public, (2) the development of Indian national shipping, and (3) the prevention of the exploitation of Indian resources for alien prosperity. Of items (2) and (3), as regards the former, I have had the satisfaction of having my main proposals accepted by the majority of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. In the latter, I have reiterated with special emphasis the Indian national views of the Minority Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, with which I was associated from the very beginning. I have similarly had the unique privilege of being constantly associated with the enquiry held by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. The practical knowledge and experience I have thus received have been valuable training ground for the threshing out of national policies regarding vital economic subjects which seriously anect the well-being of India and which are expected to come up for serious consideration before the next Legislative Assembly.

THESE FEW DETAILS WILL, I TRUST, ENABLE YOU TO JUDGE OF THE PROBLEM BEFORE US AND OF MY QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE TASK I HAVE SET MYSELF, NAMELY TO REPRESENT IN THE ASSEMBLY THE OPINION OF OUR MERCANTILE COMMUNITY UPON ALL QUESTIONS COMING UP BEFORE THE HOUSE on the floor of which are fought out the problems of India, the opposing protagonists being the Government of India and their nominees on the one hand and the chosen representatives of the people on the other. If honoured with election at your hands, I shall enter the arena with some knowledge of the other side and experience of their methods of work and I shall take my seat on the floor of the Assembly in surroundings already long familiar to me and work amongst members whom I have known before.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM GENEVA AFTER PARTICIPATING IN THE FIGHT, WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOR THE RECOGNITION OF A NATIONAL PRINCIPLE NAMELY THE INHERENT RIGHT OF INDIANS TO REPRESENT INDIA BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF GENEVA. This right has been vouchsafed to India under the Treaty of Versailles; and yet the Government of India did not hesitate to go counter to its requirements, in order to make room for a Briton as against a properly qualified Indian gentleman.

Even at home, the policy of the Government of India cannot in any sense be called national. Its disastrous consequences are manifold. The agricultural landlord is a debtor and the industrialist little short of a pauper. The insurance market is exploited by foreigners, the coastal shipping is practically monopolised by the British, the ocean trade of the country is carried in non-Indian bottoms, the Indian banks are discouraged from development, the foreign banks provide facilities for their own nationals. Thus we have a picture of Indians having no places in their own land which still provides milk and honey for the outsider. The conditions are really so bad that ordinary patch work reform will not have any lasting effect. IT IS, THEREFORE, UP TO THE CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE TO MAKE, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CHANGE ITS OUTLOOK AND THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE BY AN INCESSANT AND VIGOROUS ACTIVITY WITHIN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

May I now sum up by stating that besides the speedy attainment of Swaraj, the birthright which has been long denied to us, I represent before you and solicit your suffrage for three things, (1) the industrial interests of India, (2) the commercial interests of India (3) the economic prosperity of India and India alone. The first forms the life blood of the nation, the second regulates its circulation, the third guards against its drain into undesirable alien channels.

Yours, faithfully,
SARABHAI NEMCHAND HAJI.

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HOT WEATHER DIET
Mistakes Many People Make

Many people lose their appetite at this time of year, and from this draw conclusions that they are not medically sound. Some say that in summer the body does not require so many meals; but that is wrong.

Certainly the body does not require as many energy-giving elements, and cannot find these in the unsubstantial meals usually partaken of with the idea of "keeping cool."

Then the common mistake of taking too many cold "gassy" drinks also sets up trouble. They distend the stomach, and dilute its digestive juices; exhaustion, lassitude, lack of appetite and indigestion follow. Your stomach needs new blood summer and winter, and the best method of renewing the blood and strengthening the digestion is by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills. These pills combat the poisons in the blood, and create new, rich blood. By this natural process you remedy your debility, the system being toned up, the digestive organs strengthened and the overworked nerves invigorated.

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A CRITICISM OF SWARAJISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the prospect of the coming elections there seems to be no lack of the will and the powers of vilification, and the resources of the Swarajya party are being well exhausted in the attempt to tar the leader of he Responsivists. Mr. Jaykar has been described by the "Indian National Herald" as a "quick change artist", and there is nothing lacking in that description which cannot be seen through the green refracting glass.

Mr. Jaykar is certainly a changed man. But the only essential difference between him and the Swarajists is that while the leader of the Responsivists has the courage and the candour to profess his change, the Swarajists still maintain a hoax of non-co-operation and civil disobedience, just to be able to fool the people under the shadow of the cause which they have so cruelly betrayed. It was the Swarajists that stabbed non-co-operation in the back, and then everywhere, and now when it lies gory in the dust they just trample upon it that they may look tall. That is the only use that the Swarajists have for non-co-operation and civil disobedience. If any one wanted to speak to voters of non-co-operation, one would expect him to advise them not to vote, for abstention from voting is the one way, and the most tangible and potent manner in which the voter could practice non-co-operation. But strange enough, they are asked—and in the name of non-co-operation—to vote for the Swarajists! The deception began with the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee appointed soon after the incarceration of Gandhiji, while pretending not to tamper with the principle of non-co-operation, voters, who still had whole hearts and had unsophisicated minds, were asked to keep their consciences in the custody of the so-called leaders, who were candidates, or interested in the candidates to the various legislatures, and to vote for them, in order to enable them to carry non-co-operation within the walls of the fortress which their morbid imagination or their hypocrisy had built up. Pressing for suspension of Non-co-operation at the Congress, and championing non-co-operation before the electorate—surely this is not quick change artistry, for it deceives no one, and men can see the derelicts drifting on the tide of opportunism. And the main reason of the suspension is that the country was not fit for civil disobedience. One would think that the progressive practice of non-co-operation could alone prepare the country for civil disobedience which is a sterner test, demanding greater sacrifices and involving greater risk. But Swarajists would have the country believe that they would prepare the country for civil disobedience through their Council programme during the period that non-co-operation lies suspended. Would they have calamities, greater than those that compelled us to adopt the policy of non-co-operation, overtake our unfortunate country before that policy could be revived or would they at some moment which they may deem ripe adopt civil disobedience which includes non-co-operation? If the country was not prepared enough for civil disobedience during the non-co-operation policy, it is certainly going to be less prepared for that great ordeal without it. And with the bogey of unpreparedness they can well enjoy a perennial lease of the Council programme while a vestige of life still remains in that once robust programme of self-reliance.

Are you for non-co-operation? Then do you not hear the Swarajists shouting themselves hoarse proclaiming and professing that creed? Are you for the advantages of constitutionalism? Then see the record of their "noble" work in the Councils and the Assembly. Ah! how you blush, my Swarajist friends, when the Congress speak of your "noble" work in the legislatures! But you were cast in heroic mould and you would rather blush to death that the country may be saved. But how can non-co-operation and the benefits of participating in legislation be reconciled? The initiated must for ever grope in the dark if they would not trust these Pharisees to whom alone is that knowledge vouchsafed.

They profess of the champions of non-co-operation and adepts in the art of snatching bits of the boon of legislation. But to the unsophisticated mind they seem to be enemies of non-co-operation and constitutionalism, enemies of truth and of their country. It is they that have been consciously perverting the ideal non-co-operation, that they may swim with the tide of popularity with non-co-operation on their lips. It is they that have diverted the nation from the path of discipline and self-reliance, and have been sedulously tracking the country back to begging policy by the easiest and most imperceptible stages, practising mischievous obstruction that might enable them to pose as stern patriots before a guileless electorate. Yes, they may well hope to fool all the people all the time when in the name of non-co-operation they can persuade the voters to return them in a thumping majority. It has been the fate of every high ideal that has been elucidated for the happiness and ennoblement of man that adventures have found it profitable to profess and pervert it; and non-co-operation can claim to be no exception. Its abandonment, and adoption of the old time policy would afford greater possibilities of the revival and vigorous execution of the policy of non-co-operation than this perversion which makes its very conception more and more difficult.

Are you for non-co-operation? then you cannot vote and certainly not for those that seek to pervert it. Are you for constitutionalism? Then you should not vote for those that trifle with it.—Yours, etc.

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DAIRY FARMING

MOVE FOR GOVT. SUBSIDY.

POONA, Oct. 29.

Mr. C. O. Laosley, Superintending Engineer, giving evidence oefore the Agricultural Commission. advocated the special agency to induce cultivators to adopt expert advice in districts outside the famine aret in addition to special agency already working in the famine tracts. Fuller use would be made of taccavi system in witness's opinion if loans were given on easy terms for carrying out land improvements and minor irrigation works when such schemes had been prepared or approved by expert staff. The most urgent need of the rural population was village water supply and although in most districts this need had been met there were still numerous villages in scarcity tracts especially, where village water supply did not last throughout the year and for months man and beast obtained wafer from a distance extending to five miles.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The next witness examined was S. S. Salinath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, who again brought up a complaint that the education given at present in ordinary schools was not helping agriculture, the basic industry of India. Witness recommended the application of Usurious Loans Act as a means of helping cultivators to relieve themselves of agricultural indebtedness. But the real remedy should lie in making agriculture more paying and this could be done only by a reduction in the rental values of land among subsidiary industries suitable to the presidency. Witness recommended spinning and weaving, fruit growing, rope making, etc. Propaganda to induce labourers of the fair means to go and settle in areas where cultivable land remained uncultivated was likely to succeed in the presidency if the occupancy of these lands was given free to them under certain conditions and if co-operative farming societies were organised.

Lt.-Col. Melhursh, Officiating Director of Public Health, Bombay Government, giving evidence next, recommended that health associations should be extended to all towns, and should be subsidised by Government. The control over village officers, he said, should be tightened in the matter of the registration of vital statistics, and in the reporting of epidemics.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

Questions of cattle breeding were dealt with by Mr. B. J. Bruen, life-stock expert in the course of his evidence. As a means of establishing closer co-ordination between cattle breeding and veterinary work he suggested that a Director of Agriculture should be in control over both. Lack of co-ordination was being very seriously felt it present. Crosse-bred cattle generally were a failure, especially the second breed. Crossbreeds, were also, in his experience, first to pick up disease.

GOVT. SUBSIDY NECESSARY.

Mr. Bruen was emphatic on the need of Government subsidy for encouraging dairy farming. Many other commodities in India were being helped by Government with subsidy, such as steel, cotton, etc., and the dairy industry was, in his judgment, as important as any other, as good butter could be made in India as elsewhere. With some Government help in an initial stages, the trade in this commdity which India had sometime ago, but had recently lost, with Ceylon, Java, and Malay Peninsula, could be recaptured. One of the most urgent directions in which efforts should be made was to stop the process of cows being drained from rural parts to towns and of buffaloes taking the place of cows as milk producers in the presidency.

Replying to Mr. Kamat, witness said the cultivator was negligent about his cows because they were really very uneconomic till they reached the stage of calving. The cultivators' difficulty was purely economic and witness said efforts were being made to breed cows which would calve earlier and give more milk.

To the Chairman, Mr. Bruen said there was very great demand abroad for Indian cattle and very important export trade could be developed which would change the whole aspect of cattle-breeding in this country.

With the examination of Mr. Bruen, the Commission concluded the sittings in Poona. They will arrive in Bombay on November 1st.—A. P.

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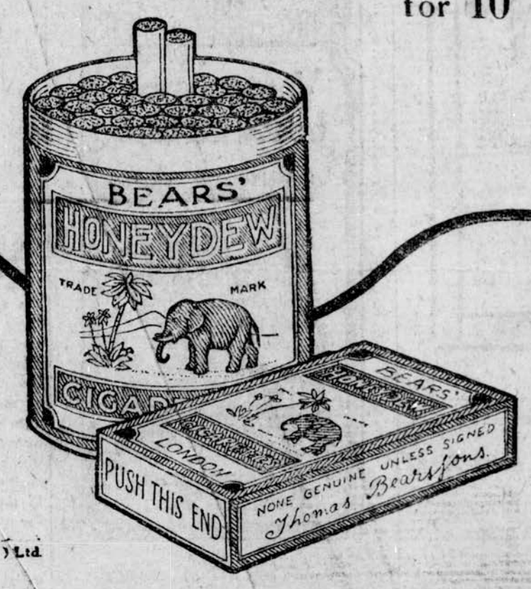

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